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VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Saratoga, June 18, 1787.

To the Publishers of the Northern Centinel.

Gentlemen,

TURNIPS are so frequently destroyed by a small fly, which feeds on them whilst quite young, that farmers are, in a great measure, detered from attempting to cultivate that valuable root; the following receipts to prevent the ravages of that destructive insect, have lately been published in Europe; be pleased to insert them in your paper for the benefit of that very worthy class of citizens, the yeomanry of this country, I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

First RECEIPT.

To a quart of turnip seed, add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered; put both into a bottle large enough to afford room to shake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keeping the bottle well corked.

Another RECIPT.

TAKE such a quantity of elder leaves, as, when bruised, will yield juice sufficient to cover the turnip seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about twelve hours, the next day mix it with the bruised leaves and sow altogether.

Turnip seed is generally covered with a brush harrow, take elder bushes for this purpose, if the berries are on the effect will be encreased. If, notwithstanding these precautions, the fly should attack the young plants, draw elder bushes gently over them.

I have found by experience, that the fly rarely attacks turnips growing on ground from which a crop of flax has been taken the same season. I have also, and with good success, prevented the ravages of the turnip fly, by covering my turnip field with straw, after it was prepared for seeding, and then burnt the straw the day before I sowed.

If turnip seed is sowed whilst it rains, it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plant, shoot so strongly, that they soon gain strength beyond the power of the fly.

Late European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, March 17.

The Court of France, it is said, have more than once demanded of Congress the money lent them during the American war; and on the last requisition a hint was given that in case of further procrastination a French army would be sent over to enforce the payment. The present troubles may furnish a pretext for carrying their threats into execution.

The ingenious Dr. Adair has lately made the following curious and interesting remark on the shortness of human life.

Of 1000 persons, 23 die in the birth; 277 from teething, convultions and worms: eight from small-pox, seven in the measles, eight women in child-bed, 190 of consumption, asthma, and other diseases of the breast; 150 of fevers, twelve of apoplexy and lethargy, and forty-one of dropsy, omitting other diseases not so well ascertained; so that only seventy eight of 1000 attain what may be deemed old age.

Or, if our readers chuse to take it in another point of view, of 1000 persons, 260 die within the first year, eighty in the second, forty in the third, twenty-four in the fourth, and within the first eight years of life, 446, or almost one half of the number are cut off by premature death.

Sickly years are from one in four to one in six or seven to the healthy.

December, January, and April, are, from observation, found to be the most sickly months, and June the most healthy in the year. January is to June as eleven to one.

There is, at this moment existing, it is said, in different parts of Europe, particularly in Germany, a society called the Secret Society, differing entirely from that of the free masons, the members of which must be prodigiously great in point of numbers, if the following account of its officers only, which we have had from a correspondent at Frankford, may be depended upon. These officers are said to amount to 3280, divided into the following classes: Three Generals, nine vice-generals, 27 vicars, 81 sub-vicars, 343 triumviri, 729 directors, 2187 sub-directors. The nature of this society is not known, so secret are all its proceedings. The avowed object of its institution is to promote good fellowship; but the meetings of so numerous a body have given umbrage to many princes in Germany, who have resolved to dissolve a society which, however wellin tentioned, is capable of doing a great deal of mischief.

American News.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, May 10.

In consequence of the orders of the executive of the two states, a co-operation against the banditti of runaway slaves commenced the first instant, and a junction of the troops under colonel Gun, and major M'Pherson, agreeable to a concerted plan, took place at old camp, in the fork of Abercorn and Collins's creeks, leaving captain Lloyd's artillery at the commanding pass of each. On the evening of the 5th, lieutenant colonel Howell, who was likewise ordered to proceed from Ebenezer down Bear creek, and put himself under the command of colonel Gunn, discovered the Negro camp at Patton's swamp, of which he gave notice to that officer.--The colonel advanced, major M'Pherson, with the Carolinians and fifteen Catawba Indians forming a second line; fortunately their century was killed, when he ordered the advance under lieutenant Lewden to rush on, supported by the town light-infantry, who entered a breast work the Negroes had thrown up, with charged bayonets. As soon as the Negroes saw their works stormed, and the other troops commanded by M'Pherson and captain Tattnall, filing off to their right and left, after a few random shot, they fled on every quarter, leaving six of their head men dead on the field--only one white man of both detachments, a sergeant of the light-infantry, being slightly wounded. Many others of the Negroes are supposed wounded, as several blankets were picked up in different directions, on scouring the swamps, blotted with blood. Twenty-one houses were destroyed, and seven boats taken.

South-Carolina.

CHARLESTON, June 7.

Extract of a letter from New York, May 3.

"*An act has been passed by the assembly of New Jersey for naturalizing his Majesty the King of France in that State, as a preliminary to his making a purchase of thirty acres of territory on Bergen Creek, nearly opposite the city of New-York, for the purpose of a garden and fruitery. Part of this space is already enclosing with a stone wall, & a universal collection of exotic, as well as domestic plants, trees and flowers, are already begun to be introduced to this elegant spot, which in time must rival, if not exceed the most celebrated gardens of Europe. The situation is naturally wild and romantic, between two considerable rivers, in view of the main ocean, the city of New York, the heights of Staten Island, and a vast extent of distant mountains on the western side of the landscape.*"

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 18.*

By the London papers it appears that the Parliament of Britain is highly employed. The French Commercial Treaty---the mal conduct of W. Hastings, Esq. late Governor General in the Indies----The conduct of Mr. Hastings, while in the Indies, appears to have been highly criminal. Mr. Burke, Sir J. Erskine and others, have asserted and proved in the House of Commons, that Mr. H. by his corrupt and prodigal practices had, within a few years, put the East-India Company to the amazing expence of half a million sterling; and by new and unnecessary establishments, contrived only to increase his own influence, had occasioned a further expence to the Company of six hundred thousand pounds---that he wasted their treasure, disobeyed their orders, was guilty of shameful extortions, &c &c.---Of all which he had been convicted. Sir James therefore moved that Warren Hastings, Esq. might be impeached for High Crimes and Misdemeanors. The motion passed in the affirmative.----After all this, one would suppose that Mr. H. must be despised throughout the British nation, and treated with general neglect and contempt; But hear what the very papers say that give the above account. They will tell you that he is courted and caressed by many of the first characters in the kingdom. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared as one of his advocates in Parliament.----O Money, Money, who so innocent, but he may suffer without thee--Who so guilty, but he may escape with thee!

That the great Dr. Price, with other Dissenters, are labouring hard to get the Corporation and Test Acts repealed; These are said to have been erected as the "Two great bulwarks to secure the Episcopal Church of England from the attacks of Non conformists."--By the former, no person can be legally elected to any public office, without receiving on his knees, the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, according to the ceremonies of the Church of England. The other called the Test Act, obliges all officers, civil and military, to take oaths, and make declaration against transubstantiation, receive the sacrament, &c. Thus, by these two Acts, are the Dissenters, completely debarred from all offices and power in the state, ecclesiastical, civil or military. Besides, that they may not be entirely independent of the ecclesiastical authority, they are, by laws of marriage, obliged to comply with the church ceremony in that contract; and thus contribute to the maintenance of the clergy.----Whether the Dissenting Gentlemen will succeed in their

undertaking is altogether uncertain. The London paragraphists say that the opposition will be violent; and that all the High Churchmen and Tories will be against repealing those acts; But above all say they, the influence of the established Clergy is to be feared; whose incomes it will materially affect.

Much is said in the papers of the Assembly of Notables, lately convened at Paris, by order of the French Monarch--to deliberate on some important plans, concerning which his Majesty has been pleased to consult them. This Assembly is composed of the seven Princes of the Blood royal, and the other Nobility and Clergy of France. The King, it seems on their first meeting proposed a Territorial Impost, or Land Tax, by which he intended to raise an enormous revenue; but this clashing with the interests of the Notables, who are the greatest land holders in the kingdom, they ventured to oppose it; and requested for time to consider of some other mode for raising the sum required. The Comptroler General's reply to this request (considering the Assembly was called together for deliberation, consultation and advice) was rather curious. It was to this purpose: That the King his master had occasion for 112 millions, and would have that sum--that he had made certain calculations, which, if obeyed implicitly, the king would no longer differ with the ideas of the Notables--and who must look to the consequences of differing with his Majesty---The same papers add, That the Assembly is dissolved without any business being done--that the objects of their meeting, therefore, will resolve themselves at last into the king's pleasure----So much for this notable Assembly.

His Excellency General Washington, notwithstanding the great violence of the storm on Friday sennight, attended the Lecture on Elocution in the Hall of the University, accompanied by a crowd of elegant ladies, in their most splendid appearance. The honour, which his presence reflected on the *Lady's* exertions was evident in her anxiety to express more copiously, emphatically and distinctly the sublimer parts of composition, which occurred in the course of the Lecture. This observation was evinced most clearly, by her pathetic recitation of the prayer, of Demosthenes to the immortal Gods, of which our correspondent has procured a copy, and is as follows--a prayer, if reports are true, suitable enough at this period, to every honest orator in the State of Rhode-Island.——"Hear me ye immortal Gods; & let not these their desires be ratified in heaven! Infuse a better spirit into these men! Inspire their minds with purer sentiments. This is my first prayer.---Or if their natures are not to be reformed; on them—— on them only discharge your vengeance! Pursue them both by land and sea; pursue them even to destruction! But to us display your goodness, in a speedy deliverance from impending evils, and all the blessings of protection and tranquillity!"

From the Maryland Journal, printed by William Goddard.

Baltimore, June 12. Saturday last the brave young warrior, Sconetoya, an indian chief of the Cherokee nation, left this town on his way to New York (accompanied by Mr. Alexander Dromgoole) having, it is said, some matters of importance to lay before the United States in Congress. During his stay in this town though an untutored son of Nature, he behaved with the propriety of a civilized citizen, and deservedly gained the attention of many respectable inhabitants and foreigners, who entertained him with the greatest hospitality. His gratitude was manifested upon these occasions, in a manner expressive of an exquisite sensibility of mind, and he appeared to obey the strong impulse of a lively gratitude, at the moment of his departure, in requesting "that the hearty thanks of Sconetoya, the friend of the United States, might be presented through the channel of the Maryland Journal, to the generous inhabitants and great warriors of Baltimore."

On Wednesday last Sconetoyah, a warrior of the Cherokee nation, sent with a letter to Congress by the King of that nation, conducted by Mr. Dromgoole, was introduced to his Excellency Alexander Martin, late governor of North-Carolina, and a number of gentlemen members of the Convention; he was from thence conducted to the state house, where he had the honor of taking his Excellency General Washington by the hand. The General said he was glad to see him, and hoped he left his king & all his people well when he came from home, which he answered & said he did. He also asked him his business to Congress, which he told the Gen. was chiefly respecting the white people encroaching on their lands.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 25.

The present time, says a late writer, is a very important one: The eyes of friends and enemies--of all Europe--nay more of the whole world, are upon the United States--Come forth ye decided patriots--ye friends to virtue and order——and ye public ministers of religion, come forth, and from the sacred desk, as well as in your private intercourse with your flocks, inculcate upon them the necessity of government, and the connection between good laws faithfully executed and true religion. This will be no departure from the purity or dignity of the gospel, for although by the miraculous power of God it has risen above the persecution of earthly power, yet it must always flourish most when rulers are a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well.

Accounts from Portsmouth, (N. H.) June 9 says, A gentleman in nine days from Quebec, informs, that Lord Dorchester is using every effort to have the militia of Canada well regulated, and under proper discipline, and to be in readiness to march in four days from the time of notice being given; that the frontier posts have been strengthened by an additional regiment; that five regiments were daily expected to arrive in Quebeck; that the British were preparing to equip and fit out their shipping upon the lakes, one of which (a ship of considerable force) was actually fitted out, &c.

Here says a correspondent, must be left a long blank!-------- with what shall it be filled up my countrymen? shall we swallow still larger doses of opiates, to render our senses, if possible, less discerning than they are? or shall we, to clear off that corrosive matter, and the smothering vapours, which obstruct the easy suggestions, and forced penetrations of our political brain take large draughts of *mercurial* preparations? That we may be enabled to fill up this important blank? Do we not know that the European nations are striving to outvie each other in their national politics, while Americans, forsooth are leisurely debating, whether they will, or not adopt any system at all! We are more thought of in Europe than is imagined;--Neither of three courts have ever their keen eyes of court speculation or ministerial intrigue off of us, and shall we not yet stand upon our feet? Presumptive we are to imagine we shall be carried in a goe-cart, after having been assisted to mount the lofty pinnacle of Freedom, and to set down on the downy cushion of Independence. Rouse; weigh in the ballance of political reason, the absolute necessity of unanimity, a coercive executive, a martial appearance and united arms, to force respect and demand even ceremonial homage from that nation whose pride is hurt, whose glory is sullied in the loss of America,

It affords us a peculiar satisfaction to be able to inform the public, that the paper emission of this state is universally received upon par with gold and silver, in large or small quantities, and the bank in this city receives it in the same manner. The New Jersey bills of 1786 also pass in the same manner, current, upon the face of the bill, and even those of 1783 are not rejected at the same rate.

A late act of the legislature of this state, ordaining, that coppers should pass "*twenty for a shilling after the first of August*," has already fully taken effect in this city, notwithstanding the pains that have been taken to persuade the public to sink them gradually to that par. On the close of the last week, and the beginning of this, it caused some murmurings, but they have now pretty well subsided and those individuals who have suffered, seem to be content to abide by their pecuniary losses.

LANSINGHBORO', June 25.

A gentleman who passed thro' town last Saturday, from Egremont informs, that on the eighteenth instant a number of the insurgents, among whom were Adams and Dunham, paid a visit to a Mr. Kellog of that place, who was saluted by Dunham with the breech of a gun, then robbed of every thing valuable in his house, even to the shirt upon his back. Mr. Kellog would probably have received more abuse, had he not, in the confusion of plundering the house, made his escape at a back door. The ruffians then proceeded to the house of E. Hopkins, Esq. into which they discharged five balls that passed through the curtains of the bed in which they supposed he lodged; but their usual cowardice prevented their entering the house, as they knew Mr. Hopkins to be armed, and concluded he would oppose them.

Their next attack was upon the defenceless house of the Rev. Mr. Eliphalet Steel, who they robbed of about forty pounds worth of provisions and cloathing; they also took from the Rev. Mr. Alexander (who happened that night to be at Mr. Steel's) his hat, great coat and watch. They then fled over the line into this State, where it is supposed they will endeavour to continue undiscovered, till their ill gotten gains are consumed, when, it is expected, they will again visit the inhabitants of Berkshire.

We are informed by the same gentleman, that a number of the principal inhabitants of Berkshire, have signed a subscription paper, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for either Dunham or Adams, double the sum for both, and half the said sum for either of their accomplices in the above-mentioned robberies. We presume that a bare mention of the facts will be sufficient to induce every honest man to exert himself in apprehending such netarious villains.

The General Court of Massachusetts, on the fifth instant, passed a resolve for raising a number of men, not exceeding eight hundred, nor less than five hundred, to be stationed in the western counties. It was also resolved, that all the insurgents, nine only excepted, should be pardoned, on taking the oath of allegiance to the state. The persons excepted are, Shays, Day, Parsons, Smith, Wiley, Fox, Hamlin, Critenton, and Dunham.

The sales of the lands, tenements and hereditaments (forfeited to the people of this State) in Albany county, will begin on Wednesday next, at the house of William Kain in the west district of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, near Albany, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue from day to day until the sales are compleated; and on Wednesday the eleventh of July will begin the sales of the lands and premises, which are situated in Montgomery county, at the court house in Johnstown, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue until the sales are compleated.

The Emperor of Germany has lately expressed the greatest indignation at people being confined for debt, which he is determined shall not be done, in future, in his dominions, as it tends to check industry, and indulge a species of revenge, beneath the dignity of human nature.

We hear from Fort Pitt, that

about the 18th ult. four men going down the Ohio to Kentucky, were fired upon by the indians, who killed two of them and made priſoners of the other two.

A melancholy accident happened on the third inſt. at the houſe of Major William Ballard, who lately removed from Ameſbury in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, to Warner, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire. A little girl, daughter to Major Ballard, who, with other children was left at home, while the reſt of the family went to attend divine ſervice, it is ſuppoſed, carried a coal of fire into a room where there were ſome ſhavings, which taking, ſoon communicated the flames to the whole houſe, (which was new & almoſt finiſhed) which, together with the unhappy girl were ſoon conſumed. Mrs. Ballard perceived the flames from the meeting houſe, which was about a mile diſtant, and got home as ſpeedily as poſſible; but alas! too late to afford any aſſiſtance, or ſave even the ſmalleſt article: ſhe arrived only ſoon enough to behold ſome remains of the head & arms of her only daughter, which the fire had ſeperated from her body, and they had juſt fallen through the floor. The diſtreſſed parents had buried an elder ſiſter to the deceaſed but a few days before, who died while her father was abſent on buſineſs, in Ameſbury, whither he had returned again but the day before a meſſenger was ſent with the above diſmal tidings.

Maſſachuſetts.

WORCESTER June 14.

The important queſtion, whether the honorable houſe of repreſentatives would concur with the honorable ſenate, in raiſing troops to replace thoſe now in the field, whoſe time of ſervice is nearly expired, has been warmly debated; ſeveral days were taken up laſt week, and the further conſiderations of it was on Saturday laſt put off until Tueſday this week, when it was again reſumed; how it finally terminated we have not yet heard; it is conjectured, however, that a concurrence to raiſe the troops will take place; that the diſqualifying act will be repealed, and meaſures taken both to ſupport the dignity of government and reſtore the public tranquility.

The reſolve for raiſing troops to replace thoſe in the field, paſſed in the Hon. ſenate 20 for and 6 againſt the motion.

From a late Northamton Paper.

The following is a DEPOSITION given by JOSEPH METCALF, Eſq.

I JOSEPH METCALF, of Orange, in the county of Hampſhire, and commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, of lawful age, do certify and ſay, that on Monday the 21ſt day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Cheſterfield, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, I was near Butler's tavern, in the town of Hinſdale, ſtate aforeſaid, taken priſoner by a party of about twenty inſurgents, commanded by one Col. William Smith, late of New-Salem, in the ſaid county of Hampſhire: On my heſitating to conſider myſelf their priſoner, Smith drew his ſword, and ſwore he would take my life inſtantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the ſtate of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day Thomas Day and others, and was then taken to the houſe of Giles Day, in the town of New Marlborough, ſtate of Vermont aforeſaid; previouſly being told by Luke Day, that I was the one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of thoſe who were under ſentence for the late inſurrections, and that they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Eſq. and Col. Mayo, of Warwick, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and ſuch other characters as would moſt likely produce (if held as hoſtages) a pardon for their friends, and that they ſhould execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends, inſtantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforeſaid, they poſted a centinel to prevent any ſurpriſe by the inhabitants, of whom they ſeemed to be very apprehenſive. Two perſons paſſed the houſe, ſaid to be two deputy-ſheriffs, who had warrants againſt Luke Day, which ſo alarmed the party that they deliberated whether they ſhould repair to the woods, but were determided otherwiſe by the return of a perſon who had ſeen the ſheriffs, and reported that they ſaid they had purſued to ſilence any ſpeeches that might elſe have been made, but that they would lie in bed until the inſurgents ſhould paſs them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately made my eſcape, about 11 o'clock on Tueſday night enſuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their reſolutions to diſturb and moleſt the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, and that they ſhould plunder promiſcuouſly in future —— indeed their whole conduct was moſt morally abandoned and wicked; and further ſaith not your deponent.

JOSEPH METCALF.

HAMPSHIRE ſſ. *May* 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared *Joſeph Metcalf*, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing depoſition.

Cor. E. MATTOON, jun. J. Pe.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Haſwell & Ruſſell,

LATELY peruſing your uſeful papers, I found on the third page of Number 207, ſome ſtrictures on the want of public virtue & national credit; the firſt is the ſtory of an ill natured fellow, who to gratify his reſentment would pay forty ſhillings to keep an honeſt creditor out of his due; while it is ſuppoſed that numbers of the like character would draw their ſwords on a collector or their beſt friends, before they would pay a like ſum for the ſupport of government. If this concluſion is true, I think there is an eaſy remedy, and nearly conſiſtent with the principles of good policy, viz. let the laws for the ſupport of government be ſo formed, that each individual, who is called on to pay a tax, may eaſily ſee that it immediately tends to gratify or ſupport his pride, intereſt, ambition, or reſentment, and he will undoubtedly pay it as readily as the before recited fellow did his to the attorney.

The other appears to be a ſquib at the legiſlature of this State for being ſo thick ſkull'd and undiſcerning, as not to ſee the wiſdom and ingenuity of a plan, propoſed by a gentleman, for raiſing and ſupporting the public credit of this State, although it is obſerved, by the author of that piece, that the probability of the ſucceſs of the plan if adopted, was obvious to every diſcerning gentleman, a different mode he ſays was adopted (if we can believe his repreſentation) for want of diſcernment in the legiſlature, for he does not tax them with intentional iniquity, and if this be true I could wiſh the wiſe author of the piece was known, that the freemen of the ſtate might, if they thought proper, avail themſelves of the aſſiſtance of ſo diſcerning a gentleman, to direct the legiſlature at their next ſeſſion. But I mind he does not tell us what the plan was which was propoſed, that was ſo pleaſing to him, neither does he tell us what the mode was which was adopted, that diſpleaſed him ſo much; but leaves us to gueſs. As I was preſent and heard a number of modes propoſed, I expect (from his finding fault with the legiſlature for not granting a tax) that the following one was his favourite, viz *That a tax ſhould be granted ſufficient to call in all the public ſecurities, and a law paſſed obliging the Treaſurer to iſſue his extents againſt the collectors, to oblige them to have the monies forthwith depoſited in the treaſury.*

This mode it was obſerved would oblige the people, by a ſale at the poſt, or otherwiſe, to part with their property for ſtate ſecurities as low as for hard money, and then they would be looked upon valuable.

If this was his favourite propoſed mode, I think it was oppoſed by the legiſlature upon principle. Firſt, As it was the opinion of many of the worthy members, that the perſonal property of the freemen, at that time in the year, was ſo much diſpoſed of, that a diſtreſs by collectors warrants for ſuch a ſum, would undoubtedly deprive large numbers of our uſeful and induſtrious citizens of the means of ſubſiſtence, which might be ſuppoſed a much greater evil, in our infant ſettlements, than that of the repreſentatives being paid at the rate of one ſhilling & eight pence per day. And 2dly, It was their opinion, that the preſent mode of levying taxes was unequal and unjuſt, and as there was a probability that a more equal and juſt mode would be ſoon in force, it would be a leſs evil to poſtpone the payment of public ſecurities till they might be paid by thoſe that ought to bear a ſhare in paying them, and for whoſe advantage they have been principally iſſued, viz. the land holders, than to diſtreſs at once hundreds of families, who have very little to ſpare from the neceſſary means of ſubſiſtence, and large numbers who are not poſſeſſed of thoſe means. However, if I have not hit his highly exalted mode, whenever I ſhall know what it is, if it does not appear to me in the ſame light that it did to him, I ſhall endeavour to vindicate the propriety of the proceedings of the legiſlature.

A FARMER.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, July 2.

By a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts we are informed, that on the day lately appointed for the execution of the Inſurgents in Hampſhire county, the priſoners were carried to the gallows: after they had been there ſome time the Sheriff opened a letter and read a reprieve for two months for the priſoners, which had ſuch an effect upon one of them that he fainted, and was with difficulty reſtored to life.

Whereas application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Liceſter, in the County of Addiſon in the State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors: Theſe are to notify the proprietors of the townſhip to meet at the dwelling houſe of Doctor Elkanah Cook, in ſaid Leiceſter on the ſecond Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock A. M. Then and there to act on the following articles. 1ſt, To chooſe a moderator to govern ſaid meeting. 2. To chooſe a proprietors clerk. 3d, To ſee if the proprietors will accept of any ſurvey or ſurveys already made; or otherwiſe proceed to make a diviſion or diviſions of the lands of ſaid townſhip. 4th, To ſee if the ſaid proprietors will raiſe any ſum or ſums of money to defrey the debts of ſaid propriety. 5th. To ſee if they will appoint a committee or committees to tranſact any buſineſs that concerns ſaid proprietors. 6th, To do any other buſineſs, when met, that ſhall be judged expedient for ſaid proprietors.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Juſtice of Peace.

Rutland, June 12, 1787. 5—7

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the ſeveral townſhips of Weſtford, Groton and Bulk, reſpectively, all granted by the State of Vermont, and lying in the county of Orange, in ſaid State, I do therefore hereby notify ſaid proprietors reſpectively, that their ſeveral meetings are appointed to be holden, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Thaddeus Munſon, innholder in Mancheſter, on the 13th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock, P. M. Then and there to act on the following articles viz. Firſt, To chooſe a Moderator for each townſhip reſpectively. Secondly, To chooſe a clerk, treaſurer and collector for the proprietors of each of ſaid townſhips. Thirdly, To ſee if the proprietors will lay out the firſt diviſion in ſaid townſhips. Fourthly, To ſee if the proprietors will lay a tax to pay the neceſſary expences of ſaid buſineſs, and to diſcharge any other demands againſt ſaid proprietors reſpectively.

NOAH SMITH, Juſt. Peace.

Bennington, June 18, 1787.

THE Proprietors of Wildersburgh in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden by adjournment at the dwelling houſe of Jeſſe Cook, Eſq; in Wilmington, in the county of Windham, State aforeſaid, that on the 22d of Nov. 1786, there was a tax granted by ſaid proprietors of thirteen ſhillings on each proprietors right of land, to diſcharge the coſt of laying out the ſecond diviſion in ſaid town, it being 100 acres to each right, the proprietors are hereby notified that unleſs they pay the aforeſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber, in Marlboro', in the county of Windham, & State aforeſaid, their lands will be expoſed to ſale as the law directs.

JONATHAN WARREN, Collector.

Marlboro' June 21. 1787.

Sacred to the Muses.

VIRTUE, TALENT, and REPUTATION.

"TO travel far as the wide world extends
Seeking for objects that deserv'd their care,
Virtue set forth, with two selected friends
Talent refin'd, and Reputation fair.

As they went on in their intended round,
Talent spake first "My gentle comrades say,
"Where each of you may probably be found,
"Should accident divide us on the way.
"If torn," she added, "from my lov'd allies,
"A friendly patronage I hope to find,
"Where the fine arts from cultivation rise.
"And the sweet muse hath harmonize'd mankind."

Says virtue, "did sincerity appear,
"Or meek-eyed charity among the great,
"Could I find courtiers from corruption clear,
"Tis among these I'd seek a safe retreat.
"Could I find patriots, for the public weal
"Assiduous, & without their selfish views,
"Could I find priests of undissembled zeal
"'Tis among these my residence I'd chuse.
"In glittering domes let luxury reside;
"I must be found in some sequester'd cell,
"Far from the paths of avarice and pride,
"Where home-bred happiness delights to dwell."
"Ye may be trac'd my gentle friends, tis true.
"But who," says Reputation, "can explore,
"My slippery steps? Keep, keep me in your view
"If I'm once lost, you'll never find me more."

A Person being asked the time of day, answered, the time past noon is equal to 1-5 of ⅓ of the time remaining till midnight.
An answer is requested.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Montpelier, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, held at the house of Lieut. Abel Aylesworth, in Arlington, on the 12th day of June, 1787, it was voted, to raise a tax of one pound nine shillings and four pence lawful money, on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of laying out the second and third divisions in said township. The same being committed to me to collect, the proprietors are hereby notified and requested to pay the same immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with, for the discharge thereof as the law directs.

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.
Arlington, June 18, 1787. 4 6

M

Writing-Paper,
OF A GOOD QUALITY,
To be SOLD CHEAP,
By Cornelius Villee,
At his STORE near the Meeting-House in *Bennington.*
June 25. tf

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Draper, in the county of Windham and state of Vermont, holden by adjournment at the house of Jesse Cook, Esq. innholder in said Draper, on the 25th of May, 1787: Voted a tax of fourteen pounds eight shillings and four pence, on each original proprietors right in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of discharging several accounts allowed by said proprietors, for services done, and for carrying on a lawsuit against the pretended claimers by Wilmington charter—The said tax is committed to me the subscriber to collect; These are therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless said tax be immediately paid to me the subscriber, living in said Draper, their lands will be sold as the law directs.

NATHAN MILLING, Coll.
Draper, June 11, 1787. 4 6

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Stow, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling-house of Josiah Case, in Addison, on the 2d day of August next ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk. 3. To see whether the proprietors will confirm the proceedings of a former proprietors meeting in laying out a first division in said town, and if confirmed to proceed to lay out a second division, otherwise a first division. 4. To raise a sum of money by tax, to defray all and every necessary expence that may arise in laying out the first and second division, or either of them.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.
May 29, 1787.

M

WHEREAS a request has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Lyndon, Billymead, and St. Johnsbury, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors respectively, at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Arnold, Esq. in said St. Johnsbury, on Monday the sixth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, to act on the following particulars, viz. To choose a moderator and clerk for each of said proprieties. To take measures by tax or otherwise, to raise money to defray the expences of Surveys, and for cutting and making roads in said townships respectively. To receive the map of survey, and the draft for the lots in said St. Johnsbury, and to do and transact any other business to further the interests and settlement of each of said townships respectively.

I do therefore give notice to the several proprietors concerned in the proprieties aforesaid, to meet at time and place, and for the purposes aforesaid.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Agt.
Bennington, June 15, 1787. 4 6

WE the subscribers having been appointed in pursuance to an act of the legislature, Collectors of taxes as hereafter specified, viz. in Burlington and Colchester, two pence on each acre, and in Williston, Shelburn, Jericho, Essex, Georgia, Swanton and Highgate, one penny on each acre, public rights excepted. Said taxes are levied for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in the respective towns.

These are to notify the respective proprietors & land owners to pay said taxes or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JONATHAN SPAFFORD,
Collector for Williston.
JAMES FRANSWORTH,
Collector for Jerico.
CALEB HENDERSON,
Collector for Colchester,
Burlington,
Shelburn,
Essex,
Georgia,
Swanton, and
Highgate.
Onion-River, May 30, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Moses Robinson, in Rupert, on the evening of the 12th of May last, a sorrel mare-colt, three years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, light coloured mane and tail, one white hind foot and a white stripe down the face, and had a film on the right eye, when she went away, occasioned by a hurt, said mare is a natural trotter. Whoever will return said mare to me the subscriber, in Pawlet, shall have two Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid, if stolen, and the thief secured, four dollars, and all necessary charges paid. JOEL SIMONDS.
Pawlet, June 12, 1787.

Drugs and Medicines.

THE partnership of Towner and Sheldon, being mutually dissolved, the business is now carried on by Mayers and Towner, and all former accounts of the store to be settled with them according to contract. They have lately procured a compleat assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES;

which are now ready for sale, at their store next door south of Capt. Ville's, in Bennington, much lower than they have ever been sold in this town, before. Among other articles, they have large quantities of

Best PERUVIAN BARK in POWDER,

CAMPHOR, OPIUM, BRIMSTONE, FLOWERS of SULPHUR, WHITE and RED LEAD, ALUM & COPPERAS, ALOES & MYRRH, SPT. of TURPENTINE, OIL of SPICK, EPSOM AND GLAUBER SALTS, TAMARINDS, CINNAMON, RHUBARB, CAROLINA PINK, ESSENCE of BERGAMOT, BALSAM of HONEY, BATEMAN'S DROPS,

Dr. *Hooper's* FEMALE PILLS, Dr. *Anderson's* GENUINE SCOTS DITTO, LANCETS, MORTARS, TEETH INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

N. B. Dr. Mayers will attend to the business of the Store himself, Customers may expect genuine Compositions, and their Orders punctually executed. He also informs his Friends, that he intends to Practice as usual, & will be always happy to give his advice to those that may want it, in any Case belonging either to PHYSIC or SURGERY.

Bennington, June 4, 1787. 2

WHEREAS the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in October last, did authorize and empower Elijah Paine, Cornelius Lynde, and John Smith, to levy a tax of one penny on the acre on all the lands in the township of Williamstown, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont (public rights excepted) for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges And whereas the said Elijah, Cornelius and John, have levied said tax, and have appointed me to collect the same.

I do therefore notify all the land owners in said township, to pay said tax to me before the eighth day of August next, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on that day, at my dwelling-house in said Williamstown, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs.

JAMES SMITH, Collector.
Williamstown, June 1, 1787.

M

THE subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate, for the district of Bennington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Abner Chasty, late of the county of Addison, in the state of Vermont, deceased, represented insolvent—Do hereby notify the several creditors, that they will attend that business, at the dwelling house of Mr. David Hill, in Hinsdburgh, in said county, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the evening of the first Mondays in July, August and September next ensuing.

ABEL THOMPSON, } Commis-
BENJ. HOLCOMB, } sioners.
Hinsdburgh, 20th June, 1787. 4 6

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Pecock, in the county of Addison, state of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, on the 5th day of June inst. voted to raise a tax of twenty three shillings on each proprietor's right for laying out a second division of land in said township, and other demands against the propriety.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of said township, that unless they pay the above tax to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOIT, Coll.
Bennington, June 25. 4 6

Drugs & Medicine.

THE subscriber hereby acquaints his friends and those who have heretofore been his correspondents in trade, that he has resumed the business of an APOTHECARY—that he has just received from New-York, and is now exposing for sale, at his dwelling house in Bennington, a genuine assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

which he will vend as CHEAP and on as EASY TERMS of Payment, as can be had at any store in this quarter.

He has, among others,

A general Assortment of the CAPITAL ARTICLES,

The following Patent Medicines,

ANDERSONS's Pills,	Essence Peppermint
Hooper's Do.	Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Lockyer's Do.	James' Fever Powders
Bateman's Drops,	British Oil,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Hearlem Do.

—AND—

Flowers of Sulphur—Roll Brimstone—Glauber's & Epsom Salts—Verdigrease—Copperas—Rosin—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil Spike—Sweet Oil—Hiera Picra—Stoughton's Bitters—Ginger—Tamarinds—Carolina Pink Root—Cinnamon, and Lancets.

Constant attendance will be given, and orders from practitioners and family recipes will be gratefully accepted, and punctually attended to.

May 29. AARON HASTINGS.

M

SOLOMON's PROVERB.

Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing.

DISCOURAGED half to death with my last weeks search---I was almost determined never to make another attempt to find a wife of Solomon's description. Upon second thought, however, I plucked up courage, and concluded to spend another week. To ensure success, I consulted an old friend of mine, who had long lived a widower. I told him the business of my pursuit, and the poor encouragement I had met with. The old gentleman with tears in his eyes, and sorrow in his heart, said, 'Young man was Sarah--the lovely, the virtuous, the industrious Sarah---still living, I would shew you the wife---the good thing spoken of by the wise man.' Here he stopt, shook his venerable head, while a deep sigh escaped--and was then going on——

——Was she very old or very young? said I interrupting him Had she a great deal of money? Could she dance well, and was she fond of it? Did she dress gay, often go a shopping, and spend a great deal of money when she went? Did she when things went wrong, or when she thought so, scold to you, whip the children? fall out with the maid, though a good one, turn her away, and get a worse? Would she----'Hold, Trim,' said the old man, 'you are a bachelor in grain. What despicable ideas have you of the fairest, the most amiable part of creation! Not but that many of our modern wives answer nearly to your description: but do not therefore conclude that all do. No,' continued he, 'Sarah, at least, was an exception; and I doubt not but there are many others.'

He is next to give me his history--the history of his Sarah; and directions how and where to find wives that are good things, and---what he says are still more difficult--husbands that will acknowledge them to be such. TRIM.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 6 OF VOL. V. TOTAL NUMB. 224.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

By his Excellency
JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the legislature of this Commonwealth, with an intention, "not only to adopt every vigourous and efficacious method, necessary to suppress the present traitorous opposition to the laws, and to restore peace and harmony to the Commonwealth, but also to repeat the offers of grace and mercy to the penitent citizen, and to extend the same as far as may be consistent with the true interest of this commonwealth, and the security of her citizens in future;" have, by a resolve of the thirteenth day of June instant, made provision for raising and supporting a force to defend the commonwealth against all wicked and rebellious men: and have also with a very extensive clemency, by the same resolve provided, that, "each and every citizen of this commonwealth, who have committed any treasons, or misprisions of treason against the same since the first day of June, A. D. 1786, be, & they thereby are indemnified for the same, & for all felonies which had been perpetrated by any of the said citizens in the commissions of treasons, and which are overt acts of the same; and each and every citizen aforesaid, are thereby discharged of all pains, penalties, disqualifications & disabilities of the law in such case made and provided;" *Provided*, That pursuant to the said resolve, such of said offenders who have not taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth, since the first day of June A. D. 1786, shall take and subscribe the said oath, before any Justice of the Peace within the Commonwealth, on or before the twelfth day of September next; excepting out of the same indemnification, as well all such persons as had been convicted of such crimes by due course of law, as Daniel Shays, of Pelham, Gentleman, Luke Day, of West-Springfield, Gentleman, both of the county of Hampshire, and Lieut. Col. William Smith, of the same county, Eli Parsons, of Adams, Gentleman, Perez Hamlin of Lenox, Yeoman, Elisha Manning of a place called eleven thousand acres, Yeoman, David Dunham of Sheffield, Yeoman, Ebenezer Crittenden of Sandisfield, yeoman, Jacob Fox, of Washington, all within the county of Berkshire, whose crimes are so atrocious, and whose obstinacy so great, as to exclude them from an offer of that indemnification, which is extended to those who have been misled, & are not so flagrantly guilty.

I have therefore by and with the advice of Council, and at the request of the General Court, thought fit to issue this proclamation, that the extention of mercy and indemnification offered by the legislature, may be fully known to those unhappy offenders who are the objects of it; and who have been deceived by wicked & designing men, and to give them assurances of their indemnification for all past treasons, misprisions of treason and felonies, and of being again renewed to the arms of their country, and once more enjoying the rights of free citizens of the commonwealth.

As the lenient measures taken by the General Court, coinciding with the wishes of all good men, who love their country, and ardently wish for the perfect restoration of peace and tranquility, cannot fail to convince the people of the whole state, that should the unhappy and deluded offenders, the subjects of said indemnity, again spurn at the clemency of government, and continue their attrocious and traiterous exertions to overthrow the Commonwealth, the most spirited and decisive measures must be adopted: And I cannot but believe, that the good sense of my fellow-citizens, the regard the people have for the constitution of civil government established by themselves; the knowledge of their true interest; the obvious necessity of good government, and the unhappy & distressing consequences of supporting government by the sword, will unite all ranks and orders of men, in the pursuit of peace, good order due obedience to the laws.

And all officers civil and military, who may be called upon by the duty of their offices to carry the resolve aforesaid into execution, are hereby strictly enjoined to yield a ready and punctual attention to the same.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
John Avery, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON, June 21.

On Tuesday last his Excellency the Governor sent the following message to the two branches of the General Court, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

BY your resolution of the 13th inst. you have extended the clemency of government to all the unhappy and deluded people who have been concerned in the late insurrections, excepting nine of the principal leaders. This act of benignity and mercy, I conceive cannot fail to induce these unhappy men to return to the open arms of their country, and again to enjoy the blessings of a free government; but should their delusion and infatuation be still continued; shall the honest and loyal part of the community be burthened with taxes for supporting a force to defend the State against a few citizens who depart from the original compact, and refuse to be governed by a majority of the representatives, annually elected by the people?

Surely no man who loves the peace and tranquility of the government, will suppose that the whole force of the commonwealth if necessary, should not be exerted to reduce such of them as shall hereafter continue unreclaimed?

But you are sensible, gentlemen, that by the constitution it is out of my power as Governor, to transport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the General Court; & therefore should a very small force be continued to annoy the state without the limits of the same, I cannot march the forces you have ordered to oppose them, unless you make provision for the same.

Besides this, should a number of men, who have relinquished their connection with all government, be suffered to collect on the borders of this state, their accumulation of force, from thieves, debtors and other fugitives, would very soon render them troublesome, if not formidable to other states, as well as this.

You will also please to consider the difficulty of marching troops into another sovereign state, without the consent of the government there, and that this may render it necessary to treat with some of the other states on that subject.

As the effect of your act of indemnity cannot be soon fully known, and as the citizens of the state may be endangered by new hostilities, before the next meeting of the General Court, I think it my duty to suggest these ideas, that you may pay them such attention as you may think they deserve.

The object of my measures shall be to restore peace and good order to the commonwealth, and I cannot doubt of your countenance and support in every measure which you may think is pointed to that great and desirable end. JOHN HANCOCK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lanesboro' to his friend in Northampton, dated June 18, 1787.

"On the night of the 12th instant, a little before day-break, I was surprized by a very rude noise at my door, being found in sleep when it commenced, and before I had cleverly come to my senses, I found my bed surrounded by three or four ruffians with guns and bayonets. They immediately demanded a candle, I offered to arise and get one, but was forbid stirring on penalty of instant death. My wife finally obtained liberty to arise and procure a candle; but before this, one of the villains found way and had introduced himself into the chamber where my hired man (one Lion) slept--he proceeded to the bed, and with a very austere voice exclaimed, who are you for? Lincoln, replied the man: the consequence of this answer from the innocent man, was the reception of a few severe blows with a musket, though he did not get very badly hurt. The villains soon introduced a candle into the chamber, and after plundering a chest, which they broke open, they proceeded down stairs, bringing their prisoner with them. They immediately began searching the lower room, and after pillaging what they pleased, began to think of making their escape. My apprentice, who happened to be out that night, and coming home in the midst of the fray, was not discovered by their sentry till he had got quite to the house, when he immediately hailed him: the lad being surprized at such an abrupt and sudden challenge, did not give an immediate answer: the sentry upon this fired at him; the contents of the piece passed about two feet & a half from his his head and entered a log of my house. I have since extracted the charge & find it to contain one buckshot, and one ball of an enormous size. Previous to their departure, they extorted from me, my hired man and apprentice, an oath not to reveal the transactions of the night, nor espouse the cause of government any more; and also to repair to their head quarters whenever they should call for us, and in consequence of my breaking the oath, they would pay me another visit, burn my house, and execute a scene of bloodshed upon me. However, I paid little regard to their injunctions, and soon disclosed the matter, after their departure. My loss of property is very considerable: I shall not attempt to enumerate the am

ticles, but it consists principally in cloathing."

Northfield, May 26.

On Tuesday the 23d inst. the news of the capture of Dr. Pomeroy, by a party of the insurgents commanded by Lieutenant Col. Smith, was forwarded to this town, and likewise the evil intentions of them against a number of inhabitants, was communicated to me by some friends in Winchester. The troops stationed here being removed, the commissary viewed his stores as being in danger, and therefore applied to me for a guard. In consequence of which I ordered the company under my command to appear upon the parade at sun-setting, from which I detached a guard, and placed them at the most convenient places for discovering the movement of the rebels, in case they should attempt to enter the town, the remainder of the company lay upon their arms. One of the inhabitants discovered a party of armed men on the west side of the river, who on seeing him immediately retired, and by intelligence I received the next day from Winchester, a considerable number of armed men were discovered on the east side of the river, since which there has not been any of their movements discovered.

This town being apprised of their design, and preparing for the reception of them, I suppose disconcerted their plan of stealing away some of the inhabitants.

The attention and alertness of both the alarm list and train band exhibited upon this occasion, deserves the highest commedation.

JAMES LYMAN.

Late European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, March 27.

The Prince of Cochin China is arrived at this capital to demand the assistance of our Court against a usurper, who has driven his father from the throne; the old king has retired to some impregnable holds in the mountains, and the son pretends he will be able to defend himself till succour can arrive. The forces he demands are 1200 men, and four frigates, but the immense distance, the time which already has and must necessarily elapse, before they could arrive, the possibility of the king's surrender, and the situation of our finances, are such powerful arguments against the prince, that it is imagined he will be obliged to return as he came, with his suite of ladies, who greatly amuse the idle spectators of the palace royal. They appear at the windows, with turbans over their black hair, without powder, & two immense buckles, or rather plates of gold fixed upon the front of their sashes.

It is asserted from good authority, that some of the Dutch Greenlandmen have advanced to 80 degrees north latitude, and that they have a set of the most expert and bold harpooners in the world.

The king of Poland has had a narrow escape from losing his life. During his journey to meet the Empress of Russia, as he was walking over the ice, on a branch of the Vistula it gave way and he fell in; but happily got out without being hurt.

Orders are given from the war office, for the 4th, 5th and 26th regiments, now on duty in Ireland, to be embarked at Cork for Quebec immediately; where shipping are provided for them. Two regiments now on duty in Canada are to come home, so that the reinforcement will be one regiment only: but it is expected a further force will be sent in the course of the summer, as Lord Dorchester has informed the necessity, in the present situation of affairs of reinforcing ALL the posts in Canada.

American News.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, May 17.

The camp of run-away negroes on Savanna river seems to be totally broken up; some of them are coming in daily to their owners; and there is no doubt but their leader, Sharper, has been killed by the Carolineans or Indians.

May 24. By the vigilance and activity of Israel Bird, Esq; of Canouchie, and some of his slaves, Lewis (second in command of the gang of runaway negroes lately routed by Col. Gunn) was taken last week, and brought to town on Saturday. Last Monday he was tried, and being found guilty of robbery, &c. he was sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

We are informed that the Federal Convention among other things has resolved, that Rhode-Island should be considered as having virtually withdrawn herself from the union, and that the right of emitting paper money, by the States jointly or severally, ought to be abrogated. It is proposed in the first case, that for the proportion of the federal debt now due from Rhode Island, she shall be held, and if gentler means will not avail, she shall be compelled to be responsible; but upon no account shall she be restored to her station in the union And in the other case it is proposed to establish a mint for the receipt of bullion, from which the states are to draw coin, in proportion to their respective contributions. The Convention have sent to New-York for the last return of the accounts between the individual states and the confederated body.

June 11. On Saturday last a gentleman arrived in this city from Fort Pitt, and informs, that about the 18th ultimo, as Caleb Lane, John Williams, Samuel Robertson and Daniel Wright were going down the Ohio to Kentucky, they went on shore on the west side of the river, and were immediately surrounded by a party of indians, who fired upon and killed two of them, took the other two prisoners, and made off This transaction was discovered by some persons on their way up to Fort Pitt, from Kentucky, who heard the report of the fire, and saw some of the indians; but neither their number nor tribe could be ascertained. Two of those unfortunate young men were inhabitants of New Jersey, and the other two, it is supposed belonged to the state of New-York.

Accounts from Kentucky mention, that five persons have lately been killed by the indians on the north side, among whom were a son and overseer of General Scot's, who were out on a fowling party—That three women were killed in a place called the Rich Valley, near the head of Holston, and many others killed on the waters of Clinch Several of the indians have been seen near the great road that leads from Holston to Winchester, which has alarmed the people very much.

June 13. Though the particular arguments, debates, and decisions that take place in the federal Convention, are considered as matters of secrecy, we understand, in general, that there exists a very great diversity of opinion amongst the members, and that there has been already a wonderful display of wisdom eloquence and patriotism Some schemes, it is said, have openly rejected even the appearance of a popular constitution. From the plans of this last description, there is little reason to apprehend danger, for the people will hardly be indueed to make a voluntary surrender of their rights, but they may indeed be deceived by the flattery of outward shew, into a passive & destructive acquiescence. The forms of liberty were preserved in the Roman government, after the most intolerable tyranny had usurped its seat; and we are told that under Tiberius, one of the most execrable emperors, the FREEDOM of the people was still IN APPEARANCE PRESERVED; the Senate was still employed in managing the business of the public; money, as the marks upon it at this day testify, was coined by their authority, and every other public affair received their sanction. Yet at the same time we know the most shocking barbarities were exercised by their emperors, who, while their actions met with no significant opposition, were well satisfied that the people should still flatter themselves with the empty shew of power.

June 15. We are informed that a Choctaw King, & a Chickasaw Chief, are on their way to New-York, to have a talk with Congress and to brighten the chain of friendship.

We hear from good authority that several of the northern tribes of indians are disposed for war, as well as the Creeks to the southward, who have been furnished with arms and ammunition for the bloody purpose by our good friends the Spaniards of South-America.

June 18. We are informed that the traders of every kind, in our city, now receive and pass the paper money at its present state of depreciation. By this means, an end will be put to those frauds and oppressions, which have fallen with so much weight upon the honest mechanic and industrious labourer, by being obliged to take the paper money equal to gold and silver. Many families and tradesmen have been ruined by this false and mistaken notion of patriotism.

Seminaries of learning (says a correspondent, are the only bulwarks of freedom. It is to these America is indebted for the men who first enlightened her in the principles of liberty, and to those institutions she is indebted for the wisdom of the present illustrious convention.

Letters from Ostend inform us, that the emperor has laid a considerable impost upon rice and tobacco, the produce of the United States, not immediately imported from America. While the other European powers, France only excepted, seem disposed to throw every obstacle in the way of our trade, it must be highly agreeable as well as advantageous, to receive this mark of favor and consideration from so illustrious a monarch.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Jersey to his friend in this city dated June 12, 1787.

"I am sorry to tell you, that, from the rapid increase of the Hessian fly, we have bad prospects before us for our future crops of wheat; the present may be about half a crop in this neighbourhood, although we had little acquaintance with this insect last year. I have however visited some fields where they will not reap equal to the seed sown; and others have ploughed their wheat fields up to sow buckwheat.

"From my having hatched the insect in glass jars, and kept them through every stage, I have become perfectly familiar with them: indeed I should not have become acquainted with them in any other way; for I never could get the necessary information from others, although they are now almost as numerous in our houses as the common fly; and in the fields I have seen them as numerous as ants about their nests. They are now coupling and the egg-bags of the female are larger than the bodies of the male and female together. The eggs now depositing on the standing wheat, &c. will hatch out new swarms in a fortnight's warm weather, and thus they continue to encrease from May untill the first hard frosts. After the wheat is ripe, and until the new wheat springs up, they deposit their eggs on grass, particularly Timothy, and on Indian corn; but this being of a strong and rapid growth, they cannot injure it."

On Monday the eleventh inst. about two o'clock, P. M. a young gentleman of the North of Ireland and lately from Baltimore, plunged into the water, at the southern point of the battery, and shortly after sunk. It is said that a boat put off very speedily to his assistance but that he went down just at the instant when it arrived within his reach. A settled melancholly had for some time previous to this tragical event, been observable in him; but his behaviour by no means exhibited the smallest indication of his desperate intention. Save in his last rash act, his character was irreproachable, & his conduct, whilst here, fully justified the warm recommendations he had, to some of the first houses in this city.

June 28. It is agreed, (says a writer in a Philadelphia paper) on all hands, that our convention is forming a wise and good government for us. This government will be opposed only by our *civil officers*, who are afraid of new arrangements taking place, which shall jostle them out of office If these men are wise they will be quiet, by which means they may succeed to their old offices; but if they are not they may probably share the fate of the loyalists in the beginning of the late war. In the mean while the public are desired to beware of all the essays & paragraphs that are opposed to a reform in our government, for they all must and will come from *civil officers or persons connected with them.*

Whatever measures may be recommended by the federal convention, whether an addition to the old constitution, or the adoption of a new one, in effect, will be a revolution in government, accomplished by reasoning and deliberation, an event that has never occurred since the formation of society, and which will be strongly characteristic of the philosophic and tolerant spirit of the age.

LANSINGHBORO', July 2.

A political writer in a southern paper observes, We have become so corrupt, so dishonest, that we must either form an efficient government for ourselves, suited in every respect to our exigencies and interests, or we must submit to have one imposed upon us by accident or usurpation. A bramble will exercise dominion over us if we neglect any longer to choose a vine or fig-tree for that purpose. The present relaxed state of government in America, is no common temptation to ambition. A federal Shays may be more success-

ful than the Shays of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, or a body of men may ariſe, who may form themſelves into an order of hereditary nobility, and by ſurprize or ſtratagem proſtrate our liberties at their feet.

The view of our ſituation is indeed truly alarming. We are upon the brink of a precipice. Heavens! ſhall the citizens of America, ſhall the depoſers of the powers of George the third, and the conquerors of Britain in America, ſubmit to receive laws from a bold and ſucceſsful demagogue, or a confederated body of uſurpers? ſhall the United States become a theatre on which the crimes of the Cesars and Cromwells of paſt ages, are to be acted over again? Are the freemen of America to be ſummed in the account of univerſal ſlavery, and transferred like cattle at an auction to the higheſt bidder? Are our fields to be ſcratched, for they will not then be cultivated, by the hands of ſlaves? And is the product of our induſtry, whether in arts or agriculture, to be torn from us by arbitrary edicts, iſſued from a newly eſtabliſhed court of American deſpots? Was it for this we drew the ſword at Lexington, and ſubmitted to, or rather embraced poverty, exile, impriſonment, flames and death, in every ſtage of the war? Was it for this we triumphed in the recovery of our cities, and in the reduction of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis? Was it for this that we exulted in the peace which we extorted from Great-Britain, in the year 1782? If it was—then virtue has ſuffered, heroiſm has bled, and heaven itſelf has bleſſed us in vain.

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, June 22.

Sunday morning laſt, about one o'clock, a female infant, ſuppoſed to be but a few hours old, was found at the door of Mr. Timothy Hall in Cheſhire. Mrs. Hall being awake at the time, was alarmed by the crying of the child and had it brought into the houſe. It is not even conjectured who its unnatural mother is, or by whom it was left. It had no other covering than being wrapped in a piece of coarſe linen.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, July 9.

We hear that his Excellency, John Hancock, Eſq; Governor of Maſſachuſetts has lately made a generous offer of three hundred pounds, to be deducted from his preſent year's ſalary, as a means of contributing, as far as in his power, to relieve the burthens of the people.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following anſwer to the problem in the fourth page of our laſt week's paper, viz.

The time when the queſtion was aſked was 50 minutes, 13 ſeconds, and 41-43ds of a ſecond paſt noon.

A Mathematical Queſtion.

WHEN firſt the marriage knot was ty'd,
Betwixt myſelf and lovely bride,
My age with her's did ſo agree,
As Nineteen does with eight and three.
But after ten and half ten years,
We man and wife had been,
Her age to mine exact appears
As two times three to nine.
If any will our ages tell,
When wedded—it will pleaſe me well.

PHILO MATHEMATICUS.

A Boſton paper of June 25th, ſays, Friday laſt, a bill was read three times and paſſed to be engroſſed in the honorable houſe of repreſentatives, for continuing, until the firſt of January next, the Tender Act (ſo called) paſſed by the General Court laſt year, and which expires in July next. The bill paſſed by a majority of 141 to 32. In the Senate, the report of the committee of a bill for the above purpoſe was read and not accepted.

To the PUBLIC.

DEAR Friends, with much reſpect we pray,
You'd ceaſe to throw your RAGS away,
If every one minds what we offer,
'Twill put ſome caſh in every coffer.
Long have we borne the hated ſound,
"Rags at two Coppers on the pound,
"Will ſcarcely pay for paint and ſoap!"
Which they'll be honor'd with we hope.
Now—tho' ſuch talk has little ground,
We have rais'd the price of RAGS per pound,
And promiſe, from this date, we will,
For good clean RAGS brought to the mill
(Or lodg'd where we may orders leave
With friends and merchants) freely give,
THREE COPPERS on the pound,—'tho TWO,
We think IN REASON, ought to do.
NOTE, For old BAGS and ſuch courſe ſtuff,
A copper and a half's enough.

PAPER MILL, Bennington, July 9, 1787.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

A General and additional aſſortment, juſt from New, York (including the Patent Medicine, and all the capital articles) very cheap. Convenient credit given, and almoſt every article of country produce received in payment.

Orders from Phyſicians and others accepted.

WANTED,

A Lad or Youth, as an Apprentice to the art of an Apothecary, who can be well recommended. Advantageous terms will be afforded.

A. HASTINGS.

Bennington, July 9.

To be ſold on reaſonable terms, for Preſent Pay,

The following lots of land, lying in Shoreham, in the county of Addiſon and State of Vermont, viz.

LOTS No. 38 and 39, in the firſt diviſion. Lots No. 63 and 64, in the ſecond diviſion. And lot No. 26 in the third diviſion. And one fourth diviſion lot in ſaid town.

Likewiſe the whole of the original right of Johnſon Jackſon, in Bridport.

For terms of ſale apply to William Johnſon, in Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, Iſaac Flagg, in Shoreham, or at the Printing Office in Bennington.

July 9.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Middleſex, in the county of Addiſon, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to act on the following articles, viz.

——First,—To chooſe a moderator to govern ſaid Meeting. 2. To chooſe a proprietor's clerk, treaſurerer, collector, prudential committees, and any other committees that may be neceſſary. 3. To compleat and ratify any former ſurveys and make diviſion of the whole or part of the undivided lands as they may think proper. 4. To ſee what encouragement ſaid proprietors will give for building a griſt and ſaw mills in ſaid town. 5th. To ſee what ſum of money ſaid proprietors will grant, for the aforementioned purpoſes and for laying out roads and making the ſame. 6. To ſee if ſaid proprietors will grant to the inhabitants of ſaid town, the lots of land they live on in the room of their firſt or after diviſions in ſaid town.

Said meeting is to be holden at Lowel Warren's in ſaid Middleſex, on Tueſday the 14th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock, P. M.

TIMOTHY COWLES, J. Peace.

Brookfield, June 7, 1787.

THE proprietors of Walden, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of forty eight ſhillings on each right, granted by ſaid proprietors at their meeting on the eighth day of November 1786, to defray the expences of lotting ſaid town, are hereby notified, that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in ſaid county, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay ſaid tax with legal coſts, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, by paying the ſame to the ſubſcriber, living in Littleton, in ſaid county.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the ſum of forty-eight ſhillings due on each right.

Thomas Chittenden, Eſq;	Nathaniel Robinſon
Hiram Horton,	John Sibley,
Samuel Horſford,	Jonas Fay,
Oliver Barret,	Nathan Faſſet,
Jeſſe Averill,	Samuel Herrick,
Jonathan Hoit,	Juſtus Mitchel,
Joſeph Averhill,	Simeon Sears,
Charles M'Anther,	Evans Chance,
Heber Squire,	Seth Pettibone,
Daniel Owen,	Dudley Averill,
Ezra Baker,	James Gamble,
John Strong,	Daniel Adams,
Jonas Sprague,	Ebenezer Adams,
Noah Chittenden,	Daniel Coy,
Ethan Allen,	Abigail Gun,
Benjamin Faſſet,	Lemuel Buck, jun.
Aſa Jones.	David Smith, jun.
John Hancock Douglas,	Samuel Forbes,
	Aaron Hartford,
	Ripley Torrey,
Thomas Lindſey,	Eliſha Clark.
Lyman Hitchcock,	

WILLIAM TRESCOTT, Collector.

Littleton, May 2. 6 8

Whereas the legiſlature of this State did, at their ſeſſion in October, 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the townſhip of New-Haven, in the county of Addiſon and State of Vermont, for the purpoſe of making roads and building and repairing bridges in ſaid town; Theſe are therefore to warn all the land holders of ſaid town to pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid New-Haven, on or before the 26th day of September next, or ſo much of their land will be ſold at public vendue, as will pay ſaid tax with legal coſt, at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of September aforeſaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

ELIJAH FOOT, Collector.

New-Haven, June 25. 6 8

THESE are to give notice to the proprietors of the townſhips of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, in the county of Addiſon and State of Vermont, that their meeting ſtands adjourned untill the firſt Wedneſday in September next, at the dwelling houſe of Thomas Jewet, Eſq; in Pownal, in the county of Bennington & State of Vermont, at which time and place the proprietors of ſaid towns are deſired to meet and ſee if they will raiſe money to defrey the charges of lotting out the ſaid towns, at which time the lots will be drawn.

ELISHA BARBER, P. C.

Pownal, June 25.

Wanted immediately,

TWO active

Journeymen NAILERS,

Well verſed in the Buſineſs.

Enquire at the Printing Office in Bennington.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of this State did at their ſeſſion in October 1786, grant a tax of one penny halfpenny on each acre of land in the townſhip of Sudbury, for the purpoſe of clearing roads and building bridges in ſaid town, theſe are to warn all the landholders in ſaid town to pay ſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid Sudbury, on or before the ſecond Thurſday of October next, or ſo much of their lands will be expoſed to ſale on ſaid day, at the dwelling houſe of Timothy Miller, in ſaid Sudbury, at two o'clock afternoon ſo much as will pay ſaid tax with coſts.

JOHN HALL, Collector.

Sudbury, July 2, 1787. 6 8

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the townſhip of Cambridge in the county of Addiſon and State of Vermont, holden by adjournment, at the houſe of Stephen Kingſley, in ſaid Cambridge, on the fifth day of September 1786. Voted a tax of three pounds twelve ſhillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of compleating the ſecond diviſion lots and cutting roads in, and thro' ſaid town, the ſaid tax being committed to me to collect, theſe are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of ſaid Cambridge, to pay ſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber at my dwelling houſe in ſaid town, immediately, or their lands will be ſold to pay ſaid tax as the law directs.

DAVID POWARS, Coll.

Cambridge, May 30, 1787. 6 8

WHEREAS the legiſlature of this State, at their ſeſſion at Rutland, in October laſt, paſſed an act, enabling a committee of Tomlinſon, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in ſaid town, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe therein mentioned, and to appoint a Collector to collect the ſame; and whereas ſaid committee have appointed me the ſubſcriber to collect the ſame. This is therefore to give notice to all perſons owning lands in ſaid Tomlinſon, that if they do not pay their reſpective taxes, before the 24th day of September next, ſo much of their lands will be ſold at Public Vendue at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Stephen Heyward, in Tomlinſon aforeſaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as to pay ſaid tax and coſts of ſale.

DAVID PALMER, Collector.

Tomlinſon, June 25, 1787.

THE proprietors of Browningtonn, county of Addiſon, State of Vermont, are informed that a tax of one pound three ſhillings and one penny, on each proprietor's right in ſaid townſhip, was voted at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden at the houſe of Major Jonathan Robinſon, in Bennington, on the 6th day of June 1787. To defrey the coſt of lotting out the firſt diviſion in ſaid townſhip, and other neceſſary expences allowed by ſaid proprietors. The proprietors are hereby notified to pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber living in Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be expoſed to ſale as the law directs.

DAVID ROBINSON, Collector.

June 26, 1787. 6 8

APPLICATION has been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than a 16th part of the proprietors of Maidſtone, Lemington and Averill in Orange County & State of Vermont, to warn a meeting, to be held at Joſeph Wait, Eſquire, in Brunſwick the 14th of Auguſt next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles, to choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treaſurer and Collector for each town, alſo Committee men to ſurvey and make diviſions in each town, to inſpect all former and preſent bills and accounts, allow pitches in Maidſtone to thoſe proprietors that have made improvements, to allow Mill-places, ratify ſurveys, grant taxes to defrey former and preſent expences, to confirm former doings of meetings, make a draft of lots, to allow bills for making roads, and to agree on a method of calling meetings in future. And to tranſact any other buſineſs which ſhall be thought neceſſary when met.

BRIANT BROWN, J. P.

Bennington, July 9. 6 8

Sacred to the Muses.

The LONGEST DAY.

RESPLENDENT, lucid, beaming, bright,
The sun emits his fairest ray;
Protracted beams defraud the night
And give us universal day.

Now nature smiles, now blooms the rose,
Now vegetation's all alive;
Now, cheerful, Summer's sweets disclose,
And all the fruits of summer thrive.

Soon shall rich autumn's copious store,
Obedient to the reaper's hand,
Spread, richly spread, the farmer's floor,
And plenty bless a smiling land.

And soon shall winter's rigid rule
Deform the beauties of the plain,
While man, inform'd in nature's school,
Shall wish the grateful spring again.

Thus, while the various seasons roll,
May grateful thoughts to heaven arise,
In preparation for the soul
That anxious seeks its native skies.

STANZAS to NIGHT.

HAIL! lored Night, thy grisly black
Assists each thief to fill his sack;
While Morpheus, lounging, drowsy God,
Has sent all honest men to nod.

Hail! star-deck'd Night, thy lucid beams
Silver o'er the bub'ling streams;
The youth now deftly strike the lyre,
While themes of love their songs inspire.

Hail! frigid Night, thy chilling breeze
Quick will the vital current seize,
Until of wine a flowing bowl
Expands to mirth the frozen soul.

Hail! sultry Night, thou friend to love,
Thy potent heat its pulse will move;
Thy warmth the poet's head can fill,
And vibrate quick his grey goose quills.

Hail! stormy Night, thy roaring thunder
Makes us poor mortals stare and wonder;
With vivid lightning flames the sky,
While pelting hail-stones round us fly.

Then hot or cold, or black or bright,
Or fair or foul hail Goddess Night!
With this salute I'll close my lay,
For yonder dawns the blush of day.

VERSES on the DEATH of a BELOVED MOTHER.

THOU dearest shade shall ever call,
My tear of duteous love to fall:
Then, purest Saint that ever trod,
In sportless form through guilt's abode.

If yet from seats where angels be,
Thou view'st a mortal mourn for thee,
O act again the tender part,
And ease a youthful breaking heart.

'Twas thine to lull my infant cry,
'Twas thine to soothe my riper sigh;
'Twas mine to cheer thy breast when old,
And Death has made thy bosom cold:

Ah can the humble mind sustain,
The complicated load of pain,
When nature robs her best lov'd store,
And—expectation is no more.

But one way fate could deeply wound,
That cruel hour that point has found;
Bid thee—repose in endless sleep,
And me—forever wake and weep.

No more shall fortune's wanton smile,
To specious joy my hours beguile,
These hours must pass in one sad gloom,
Till Death enwraps me in the tomb.

Accept these soul-consenting lays,
The son, and not the poet, prays;
Thy love for him no limit knew,
Nor shall his sorrows date for you.

The sailor thus on wild'ring coast,
His much lov'd mates and vessel lost,
Untaught to weep, and used to roam,
Will melt at thoughts of kindly home:

When rise that morn, when worldly care,
Evokes no more the mortal tear;
When sorrow with the sun shall die,
And nature heave a closing sigh!

Then, when the sons of glory sing,
Thine too may wake the grateful string,
And happy parents ravish'd know
The humble strains they led below.

Cursory thoughts on ANTIENT MYTHOLOGY.

THOSE who laugh at the Mythology of the antients should refrain their mirth, by considering, that there is a great deal of wisdom contained in some of their most ridiculous fictions. There are no fictions, indeed, however absurd, beneath our attention, if they convey instruction to the mind while they amuse it. The fables of Ovid, though apparently calculated for the amusement of the boy, may improve the man. To the miser, the fall of Midas is very forcibly directed; and a fine lesson is addressed to those of the other sex, who, for want of the power of retention cannot keep the secrets with which they were entrusted, in that royal personages queen. The transformation of Lycaon into a wolf is strikeingly pointed at the atheist; and surely he who can bring himself to believe there is no *God*, has sufficiently degraded himself to deserve the appellation of an animal who does not rank among the human race. In short, while the *marvelous exhibitions of Ovid* delight the imagination, the *moral* interwoven in them gives no small pleasure to the understanding; & in this dissipated age, as it is also a reading one, those writers who can make the happiest addresses to the *fancy*, will stand the fairest chance of having their writings read: but it behoves such writers who are best qualified to make such addresses, to publish nothing which may corrupt the heart, if they wish to have their names transmitted to posterity with all the eulogiums to which literary merit is justly entitled.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the County of Addison in the State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are to notify the proprietors of the township to meet at the dwelling house of Doctor Elkanah Cook, in said Leicester on the second Wednesday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. Then and there to act on the following articles. 1st, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3d, To see if the proprietors will accept of any survey or surveys already made; or otherwise proceed to make a division or divisions of the lands of said township. 4th, To see if the said proprietors will raise any sum or sums of money to defrey the debts of said propriety. 5th. To see if they will appoint a committee or committees to transact any business that concerns said proprietors. 6th, To do any other business, when met, that shall be judged expedient for said proprietors.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Justice of Peace.
Rutland, June 12, 1787. 5—7

M

Writing-Paper,
OF A GOOD QUALITY,
To be SOLD CHEAP,
By Cornelius Villee,
At his STORE near the Meeting-House in *Bennington*.
June 25. 6

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Montpelier, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, held at the house of Lieut. Abel Aylesworth, in Arlington, on the 12th day of June, 1787, it was voted, to raise a tax of one pound nine shillings and four pence lawful money, on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of layingout the second and third divisions in said township. The same being committed to me to collect, the proprietors are hereby notified and requested to pay the same immediately; or their lands will be proceeded with, for the discharge thereof as the law directs.

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.
Arlington, June 18, 1787. 4 6

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Draper, in the county of Windham and state of Vermont, holden by adjournment at the house of Jesse Cook, Esq. innholder in said Draper, on the 25th of May, 1787: Voted a tax of fourteen pounds eight shillings and four pence, on each original proprietors right in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of discharging several accounts allowed by said proprietors, for services done, and for carrying on a lawsuit against the pretended claimers by Wilmington charter—The said tax is committed to me the subscriber to collect; These are therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless said tax be immediately paid to me the subscriber, living in said Draper, their lands will be sold as the law directs.

NATHAN MILLING, Coll.
Draper, June 11, 1787. 4 6

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one fixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Stow, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling-house of Jonah Case, in Addison, on the 2d day of August next ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk. 3. To see whether the proprietors will confirm the proceedings of a former proprietors meeting in laying out a first division in said town, and if confirmed to proceed to lay out a second division, otherwise a first division. 4. To raise a sum of money by tax, to defray all and every necessary expence that may arise in laying out the first and second division, or either of them.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.
May 29, 1787.

M

WHEREAS a request has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Lyndon, Billymead, and St. Johnsbury, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors respectively, at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Arnold, Esq in said St. Johnsbury, on Monday the sixth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, to act on the following particulars, viz. To choose a moderator and clerk for each of said proprieties. To take measures by tax or otherwise, to raise money to defray the expences of Surveys, and for cutting and making roads in said townships respectively. To receive the map of survey, and the draft for the lots in said St. Johnsbury, and to do and transact any other business to further the interests and settlement of each of said townships respectively.

I do therefore give notice to the several proprietors concerned in the proprieties aforesaid, to meet at time and place, and for the purposes aforesaid.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Assist.
Bennington, June 15, 1787. 4 6

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the several townships of Westford, Groton and Burk, respectively, all granted by the State of Vermont, and lying in the county of Orange, in said State, I do therefore hereby notify said proprietors respectively, that their several meetings are appointed to be holden, at the dwelling house of Mr. Thaddeus Munson, innholder in Manchester, on the 13th day of August next, at two o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. First, To choose a Moderator for each township respectively. Secondly, To choose a clerk treasurer and collector for the proprietors of each of said townships. Thirdly, To see if the proprietors will lay out the first division in said townships. Fourthly, To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to pay the necessary expences of said business, and to discharge any other demands against said proprietors respectively.

NOAH SMITH, Just. Peace.
Bennington, June 18, 1787.

THE Proprietors of Wilderburgh in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment at the dwelling house of Jesse Cook, Esq; in Wilmington, in the county of Windham, State aforesaid, that on the 22d of Nov. 1786, there was a tax granted by said proprietors of thirteen shillings on each proprietors right of land, to discharge the cost of letting out the second division in said town, it being 100 acres to each right, the proprietors are hereby notified that unless they pay the aforesaid tax to me the subscriber, in Marlboro', in the county of Windham & State aforesaid, their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

JONATHAN WARREN, Collector.
Marlboro' June 11, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Moses Robinson, in Rupert, on the evening of the 12th of May last, a sorrel mare-colt, three years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, light coloured main and tail, one white hind foot and a white stripe down the face, and had a film on the right eye, when she went away, occasioned by a hurt, said mare is a natural trotter. Whoever will return said mare to me the subscriber, in Pawlet, shall have two Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid, if stolen, and the thief secured, four dollars, and all necessary charges paid. JOEL SIMONDS.
Pawlet, June 12, 1787.

WHEREAS the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in October last, did authorize and empower Elijah Paine, Cornelius Lynde, and John Smith, to levy a tax of one penny on the acre on all the lands in the township of Williamstown, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont (public rights excepted) for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges And whereas the said Elijah, Cornelius and John, have levied said tax, and have appointed me to collect the same.

I do therefore notify all the land owners in said township, to pay said tax to me before the eighth day of August next, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on that day, at my dwelling-house in said Williamstown, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs.

JAMES SMITH, Collector.
Williamstown, June 1, 1787.

M

THE subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate, for the district of Bennington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Abner Chafty, late of the county of Addison, in the state of Vermont, deceased, represented insolvent—Do hereby notify the several creditors, that they will attend that business, at the dwelling house of Mr. David Hill, in Hindsburgh, in said county, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the evening of the first Mondays in July, August and September next ensuing.

ABEL THOMPSON, } Commissioners.
BENJ. HOLCOMB, }
Hindsburgh, 20th June, 1787. 4 6

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison, state of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, on the 5th day of June inst. voted to raise a tax of twenty three shillings on each proprietor's right for laying out a second division of land in said township, and other demands against the propriety.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of said township, that unless they pay the above tax to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOIT, Coll.
Bennington, June 25. 4 6

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 7 OF VOL. V. Total Number [illegible]

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 18.

The following is a copy of a message sent by his Excellency the Governor, to the two branches of the General Court, on the 5th inst. upon the subject of continuing the forces in the western counties, viz

Gentlemen of the Senate, & gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE Secretary will lay before you a letter I just received from Col. Bedlam, commanding officer of the troops stationed in the county of Hampshire, representing his situation, and the complexion of our public affairs, in that quarter, by which it appears, that after the time for which the troops stationed there is expired, the inhabitants in and near that county will live very uncomfortably.

You will find upon perusing this letter, that those who have been in opposition to government have, from Vermont and New-Hampshire, repeatedly made incursions into this state, with an intention to plunder and carry off the friends to government, and in two instances have accomplished their purpose, by taking off Dr. Pomeroy and Mr Metcalf, both respectable characters: That the Col. had been obliged to station a detachment of his regiment in particular towns to guard the friends to government, and that he has had application from other towns for the like protection.

I therefore submit it gentlemen to your consideration, whether it would not be absolutely necessary for the support & protection of government, to continue in service the troops now stationed in the counties of Hampshire & Berkshire for so long a time after the term of their enlistment expires, as you may judge necessary to restore peace, tranquility and security to those counties.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
In the House of Representatives,
June 25, 1787.

WHEREAS by a resolution of the General Court of the 13th of this present month, the clemency of government is extended to all persons who have committed any treasons or misprisions of treason during the present rebellion, excepting certain persons therein described & named: and whereas one of the persons so excepted is therein named David Dunham; which Christian name was inserted by a mistake, and the person thereby intended is Gideon Dunham of Sheffield, in the county of Berkshire, yeoman. And the said Gideon Dunham being a malignant and incorrigible offender.

It is declared & resolved, That the said Gideon Dunham is the person meant and intended to be excepted out of the said resolution of indemnity; And the said Gideon Dunham shall not by virtue thereof, receive any benefit or advantage whatsoever, but is excepted therefrom and shall be adjudged.

And it is hereby further resolved, That the said David Dunham shall not be considered as within the exceptions of the said resolution. Sent up for concurrence,

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, read & concurred,

S. ADAMS, President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy, Attest:

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec.

The house of representatives, on Thursday, passed a resolve for removing the seat of government from this town; and have made choice of two members from each county to fix on some place in this commonwealth, suitable for the reception of the Honorable Legislature.

Since our last arrived here the ship Fair Slave, Captain Dumora, from Cadiz, in Spain. The Capt. on his arrival, entered at the naval office, twelve thousand dollars.

A correspondent having favoured us with a copy of the warrant of the reprieve, issued in favour of Peter Wilcox and Nathaniel Austin, we here give it to our readers. A similar one hath been issued in favour of Henry Mc'Cullock, Joseph Parmerter, and Henry Gale.

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

To CALEB HYDE, Esq. Sheriff of the County of BERKSHIRE, Greeting.

(L. S.)

WHEREAS Peter Wilcox, and Nathaniel Austin, were at our Supreme Judicial Court, held at Great Barrington, in and for our said County of Berkshire, the third Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty seven, in pursuance of an act of the General Court, made and passed in February last past, convicted of Treason; and thereupon the said Peter Wilcox and Nathaniel Austin, were, by the Justices of our said Supreme Judicial Court, adjudged to suffer the pains of Death; and a Warrant having thereupon issued to the Sheriff of our said County of Barkshire, to put the same sentence into execution, upon Thursday the 21st day of June inst. And whereas the General Court have by their Resolve of the thirteenth instant, made ample provision for supporting and defending the Commonwealth: and at the same time extended such Mercy and Clemency to the unhappy and deluded men, who have (under certain leaders excepted in said indemnity) distressed the State by the late unhappy commotions, as will probably induce them to cease their opposition to the just government of this Commonwealth, and return to the duty of their Allegiance, whereby peace and tranquility may be restored to the Citizens of this State; and some further time being necessary as well to discover whether the lenient measures above mentioned will have the happy consequences which they are intended to procure, as to determine, whether spirited, decisive, and forceable measures will be necessary to support the Government and protect the citizens in that security they are entitled to have under the Constitution. We therefore by and with the advice of Council, of our special grace and favour, do hereby direct and command you, to suspend and delay the sentence aforesaid, until Thursday, the second day of August next. And hereby require you, then between the hours of twelve and three of the clock in the said day time, to put the said sentence of death into execution against them, and cause them to be hanged up by the neck, until they are dead, as directed in said warrants.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our public seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness, JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. our Governour and Commander in Chief, at Boston, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The following generous offer of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be deducted from the Governor's salary for the present year, was, on Thursday last, communicated by the secretary to the legislature; and was committed to Mr. Sedgwick, doctor Jarvis, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Jones, (of Boston) and Mr. Ward, (of Salem) on the part of the house--Stephen Choat, Charles Turner, Cotten Tufts, and Joseph B. Varnum esquires, on the part of the senate, to report *thereon*.

If any new proof was requisite to fix his excellency's character as a friend to the people, this disinterested favour would inevitably have that effect.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the house of Representatives,

AS it has always given me the highest pleasure to meet the wishes of the people; and the governour's salary has been among those objects which engaged the attention of the last court, and has already attracted the notice of the present,--to prevent a decision on a subject, the constitutionality of which must, in its nature, be attended with some uncertainty; you will premit me, gentlemen, to make a voluntary offer of *three hundred pounds* to the community, to be deducted from my salary for the present year,--I shall with pleasure, confine myself to the remaining sum, which the last assembly determined to be sufficient to sustain the importance of that station to which I have had the honour of being appointed. And when we may rationally presume that the future situation of our affairs will be less preplexed than the present, I hope, that it will not be considered as a precedent to affect any successor in office, nor that I have any view, but that of contributing, as far as in me lies, to relieve the burthens of the people.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, June 21st 1787.

A gentleman who arrived in town last Friday from Berkshire, informs, that a few days since, a party of the insurgents entered the house of a deputy sheriff in Pittsfield, in that county, and destroyed all the writs, executions, and others legal papers, that they could lay their hands on--A striking proof this--of the *peaceable* disposition of those caitiffs, who a few days since were presented as humbly supplicating the mercy of government, and as wishing to return again to their duty as good citizens.--Confusion come upon us, for arresting the thunder bolt from its devoted victims.

The committee, raised by the honourable House of Representatives, to fix on a suitable place in the country, as the seat of government, on Friday reported to the house in favour of CONCORD, in the county of Middlesex.

We are happy in communicating to the public, the pleasing intelligence, that on Saturday last a motion was made in the house of representatives for an emission of paper money, and after a short debate, the idea of so fraudulent a currency, struck the house with such abhorrence, that the motion was rejected by a majority of fifty-six--forty-seven for it, and 103 against it.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL

To the worthy Citizens of Vermont.

THE foundation security of the rights of individuals, rests in the wisdom and justice of the Legislature; and when they assume a sovereign prerogative to do wrong, they lose the confidence of a people, and lessen their respectability. Though perfection is not to be expected from human oeconomy; yet an intention to do equal justice ought to mark the footsteps of every Legislature. To be politic is to be just.

After seven years unwearied and unsuccessful pursuit after a flying grant (justly so called) for which granting fees have long since been paid, and preference of location granted, I overtook the following resolve, which as it is matter of public record, I take the freedom to publish.

State of Vermont, In General Assembly, March 5, 1787.

"*Resolved*, That in consideration of the large sums of money expended by John Kelly, Esq; in purchasing and alloting different tracts of land in this state for cultivation and settlement; such part of the tract called Meath, as now remains uncharterred by this State; also of a tract called Kelley Brook, excepting the lands in Brownington, as claimed by said John Kelley; be and hereby is granted and confirmed to him his heirs and assigns. And it is further

"*Resolved*, That for the residue of the land contained in the schedule annexed to the petition of the said John Kelley, which this State has granted and chartered to the citizens of this and other states, the said Kelley shall have liberty to locate the same quantity in two or more tracts, upon any unlocated lands in this State; he paying the accustomary fees for the same. And the Governor and Council are hereby requested to issue charters of incorporation thereof, to the said Kelley and his associates, for such fees and under such restrictions and reservations, as are usual and accustomary.

Provided, That nothing herein contained interfere with a grant made to Dr. Johnson and his associates.

Extract from the Journals,
ROSWELL HOPKINS, Clerk.'

This resolve consists of two seperate and distinct parts.

1st. It grants to the said John Kelley, Esq; (personally) his heirs &c. the above described lands of Meath & Kelley Brook (claimed by said Kelley) absolutely and unconditionally witaout fee or reward.

2d. It further grants to said Kelley and associates, for accustomary fees, an equivalent for the lands contained in his schedule, which this State hath granted to others, in any of the unchartered and unlocated lands in this State, in preference to any other anticedent grants, Dr. Johnson and associates only excepted, which grants to the said Kelley rests on this weighty & ostensible consideration, viz. That the said John Kelley had expended large sums of money in purchasing lands in this State, or in other words been a great land jobber. It might have been further added that the said Kelley's expenditures and purchases had all been under the authority and claim of New York in avowed opposition to the claim and authority of Vermont; which claim of Vermont rendered the climate so obnoxious to the said Kelley, that he was not able to survive its air but incog. but is now compelled to yield to your sovereign independence, and can shake hands with guineas, and with begged and borrowed associates; can stoop to solicit your legislature for lands; but yet supports the idea of his latent claim. And for this his meritorious conduct, he hath vouchsafed to him the Assembly's patronage in this their grant, in preference to other anticedent grants, for which fees have long since been paid, but so peculiarly circumstanced, that no location or charter could as yet be obtained; which, by the literal construction of the foregoing grant are superceded and nullified by that of said Kelley's; or the different grants must run counter and stand in opposite preference to each other; which ridiculous absurdity, must introduce endless confusion and disputes. These are facts the assembly have no right to plead ignorance of, being matters of notoriety or record, and how they are reconcileable with wisdom, justice, or sound policy, I leave for the wisdom of your last Assembly to explain, or your next to correct.

Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURGH June 13

On Saturday last an unhappy rencounter took place in this town, between Mr. Thompson of Port-Royal, and Mr. Revely of Baltimore, which had nearly terminated the existence of the latter gentleman. Mr. Revely conceiving himself injured by some publications and assertions of Mr. Thompson, and meeting him at a store in this town, called him out, and began horse-whipping him; upon which Mr. Thompson drew a pistol which he had in his pocket, & bid him desist, at the same time threatning to discharge the pistol at him if he persisted, but Mr. Revely not regarding him, he lodged the contents of the pistol in his breast. The wound was at first thought mortal, but we are since informed, (though the ball is not yet extracted) that gentleman is in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Thompson was immediately taken into custody.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADDLPHIA, June 22.

Last Tuesday night as Mr. Hamilton was returning from this city to his seat at Bush Hill, he was attacked in Market, near Twelfth street, by a band of foot pads, consisting of eight, armed with blunderbusses and pistols, who surrounded the carriage and fired on the postillion. Mr. Hamilton ordered the driver to push the horses, by which he and the amiable Miss Hamilton, who was then in the carriage, escaped being robbed, and perhaps murdered by those attrocious offenders.

Connecticut.

LITCHFIELD, June 25.

This morning was committed to the jail in this town, for trial at the next superiour court, *Elisha Fobes*, of Southwich, and *Joseph French*, of Chester, state of Massachusets, for counterfeiting and uttering the paper currency of the state of New-York.

Rhode-Island.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.

Wednesday morning last, a duel was fought at Newport, between Capt. Cornen, of the French Ship Les Trois Ames, and his second in command, when the former was wounded in the breast with a pistol ball, which it is feared will prove fatal; the latter is apprehended and committed to goal. They met in a field, without seconds or attendants.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, July 16.

The present Federal Convention says a writer in a New-York Paper, is happily composed of men who are qualified from education experience and profession for the great business assigned to them.

The principles, the administration or executive duties of government, will be pointed out by those gentlemen who have filled, or who now fill the office of first magistrate in several of the States, while the commercial interests of America will be faithfully represented and ably explained, by the mercantile part of the convention. These gentlemen are assembled at a most fortunate period; in the midst of peace; with leisure to explore the perfections or defects of all the governments that ever existed; with passions uncontrouled by the resentments or prejudices kindled by the late war, & with a variety of experiments before them of the feebleness, tyranny and licentiousness of our American forms of government.

Under such circumstances it will not be difficult for them to frame a federal constitution that will suit our country. The present confederation may be compared to a hut or tent, accommodated to the exigencies of war, but it is now time to erect a castle of durable materials, with a tight roof and substantial bolts and bars to secure our persons and properties from violence and external injuries of all kinds. May this building rise like a pyramid upon the broad basis of the people! and may they have wisdom to see that if they delegate a little more power to their rulers, the more liberty they will possess themselves, provided they take care to secure their sovereignty & importance by frequent elections, and rotation of officers.

It is a fact of public notoriety, says a correspondent that the members of the Convention, ever since a quorum has been formed, have observed the greatest secrecy in all their transactions. Nothing whatever of a public nature, has been officially communicated or transpirired. Very little credit can therefore be given to what has hitherto appeared in the news-papers, as to their resolves that Rhode Island should be considered as having withdrawn herself from the union; and shall upon no account be restored to her station again; &c.

The mere idle reports of busy bodies, and the absurd foolish suggestions of trifling pretenders, are not to be viewed and considered as the real and regular proceedings of the Convention.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington county to his friend in Albany.

"Where is SHAYS?--Is he in Canada, Vermont, or White-Creek? I have been asked these questions a thousand times, and a thousand times have I declared myself unable to gratify the curiosity of the inquirers.

"But what in the name of common sense is this *Shays*? A mere tool of faction---a puppet which some political mountebank has play'd off upon the populace--an idol, void of intrinsic merit, to which a thoughtless multitude have bent the knee.---Supposing that he was taken and gibbetted to day--how soon would the prevailing rage of excessive democracy--this fashionable contempt of government---of public and private faith, raise up another Shays, as mad and audacious as the present! It was to little purpose that Moses destroyed the molton calf of Aron, the gods of the Ashtorites and other surrounding nations soon afforded a rich supply of successors.

Manet causa, manet quoque effectus.

When people are once thoroughly prepared for political idolatry, it is curious and degrading to human nature, to think what slight qualifications are necessary to compose the object. Not only the meanest of the human race, a *Jack Straw*, a *Wat Tyler*, and a *Massinello*, have acquired this honor, but even brutes and inanimate objects have had their turn. The horse of Caligula was promoted to the Consulship at Rome, and probably received the same honors from the croud, which, in a happier period of the republic were paid to Cicero. The hat of Griesler, hoisted on a pole in *Switzerland*, was saluted with respectable conges by every passenger, excepting Tell, a whimsical old patriot, who thought proper to withhold his homage. Nor did the Peruvians ever bend with more reverence to Capac, than to the artillery of Cortez.

"It is *Shayism* (if I may use the term) and not Shays that is the object of my apprehensions.

"Some enterprising partizan will, doubtless, have the good fortune to apprehend this Massachusetts outlaw, and impartial justice will inflict that punishment his crimes deserve: But who can demolish the *continental obliquity* of Shays? You smile at this expression--In indictments for felony it is always asserted, that the crime was perpetrated *instigatione diaboli*-- but the devil will appear in one instance to have been *rum* --in another *whiskey*-- in a third *jealousy*--in a fourth *hunger*.--Let Shays then, like this legal instigator, be *nomen generalissum* substitute the essence for the mode, and

we have a most extraordinary character.

It is not alone, my dear sir, at the head of an armed banditti in Berkshire, in the forests of Canada or Vermont, or the cliffs of Sandgate, we are to look for Shays--- *Shays* is essentially the same, whether acting in the character of a soldier, or sitting in majesterial importance in the form of the gubernatorial *JackTar--mutato nomine* is all the difference.----Where there is the mock semblance of government, without its energy--there is Shays--Where the shrowd eye of villainy peeps through the seemly mask of justice--there is Shays----Where a base regard to private interest acts in obstinate opposition to the general welfare--there is Shays----He lives in the depreciated currency of one state, he triumphs in the tender-act of another.

"Immortal honors would be due from the mankind to political genius who could propose a law compatible with civil liberty, by which every grave intriguer, who, under the specious terms of *virtue*, *liberty* and *public spirit*, inculcates opinions infinitely more dangerous to government than the arms of any avowed rebel---who, under the cover of distorted law, saps the foundation of public justice---might be dragged from behind the thick curtain dissimulation wove, and consigned to that vengeance which awaits the traitor.

"But this perfection of policy can never happen, till mankind cease to be amused with sounds and dazzled with appearances----till then the most potent enemies of states will lie concealed---unwhipp'd of justice, perhaps loaded with popular honors---while the tools of their ambition--the puppets of policy, are placed as the ostensible objects of vengeance, and sentenced to the gibbet.

"Many startle at the name of rebellion, but are surprizingly calm at sedition. These choose for their motto, "Be temperate in all things," prate very learnedly of grievances; of the rights of the people, and the necessity of some popular commotions to secure I know not what to the public. Does a man whisper treason? he is angry, says the moderate man, he will think better when he gets calm. Does another defy the authority? He is a young fool, age will teach him wisdom---Does a formidable mob collect, and demolish half a dozen buildings! it is a *mere brush*, a frolic of *apprentices* and *negroes*.

"At length, to the infinite surprize of these *moderate people*, sedition, which at first made its appearance in a tavern club, grows in a town-meeting; swells big in a county convention; and in a formidable army acquires the name of rebellion. Happy fruits of Moderation, when the treasures of a State must be exhausted, and the arms of a Lincoln exerted, to extirpate monsters, which the well timed interference of a single Justice of the Peace might have crushed in its infancy! *Prepostera sane frugalitas semare mitream et perdere gemmas!*

"Is it not time, my dear Sir, for politicians to begin to consider mankind as they are and not *what they ought to be*? If I mistake not, this is the rock upon which many of our best writers upon government have split. Locke & many others have written very excellent treatises on this subject, almost every one admires the theory, but experience shews it can only be reduced to practice in *Eutopia*. Had mankind continued in the golden age, they would have been happy in systems of this kind, and men like Locke might have diffused their liberal their noble sentiments with success---But *we are what we are*, in the gross; blind and inconsistent----natually averse to government: Born "*Like the wild asses colt*." To beings of this description, the arbitrary sentiments of a James the first, are scarcely more prejudicial than those of visionary writers, who with the steady temper of Portius,

Can look on guilt, rebellion, fraud and Cesar,
In the calm light of mild philosophy."

"Let no one suppose that I am an enemy to freedom; I am a friend to liberty, and to preserve it inviolate to the people, would wish to banish licentiousness. But let them know, that without a sacred regard to the laws; a reverential submission to authority; an impartial and sometimes a severe administration of justice, this invaluable jewel, this boasted liberty will be inevitably lost: For when the laws are vague; when the administration of justice becomes feeble and irregular --when political empirics, ever courting popularity, give a distempered multitude, whatever their depraved appetites may crave; when the people are wallowing in the superfluity of liberty---then, unless their eyes were darkened, would they see tyranny in his horrid form, brandishing the bloody scourge and entering the door. Then unless they were deafer than adders, would they hear the chain of slavery clanging in their ears.

"I shall conclude this tedious train of reflections in the words of an old ballad.

"*If we can learn from other's ills,*
"*Then we shall do full well.*"

Answer to the Mathematical Question in our last.

THE lady's age was 33,
The husband's 57,
Which in proportion doth agree
With the first numbers given.
When 10 and half 10 years were gone,
Her age was 48,
He had to 72 run on,
The winding paths of fate,

Take these two numbers & you'l find,
They appear like 3 & 3 to 9.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A JOURNEYMAN
HATTER,
Who understands working of
W O O L.
Such an one may have constant employ and good wages, by applying to
REED & FAIRCHILD,
Arlington, July 11, 1787.

THE public are hereby informed, that a post rider is established to pass regularly, every week, between Bennington & Albany, who will do any kind of business in that line on the most reasonable terms. He brings the Albany and Lansinghboro' papers to Bennington, every Monday, receives the Bennington papers and sets out on his return the same Day. Any gentlemen chusing to subscribe for the Albany or Lansinghboro' papers, or to employ said post in any other way, will please to apply to the Printers in Bennington, or to either of the post riders from their office. Gentlemen in Albany and Lansinghboro' having occasion for his services, will please to leave their commands at the respective printing offices, in those cities. The Bennington papers will be delivered to any gentlemen on the road, or in the cities of Lansinghboro' and Albany at ten shillings per year.

Business will be faithfully done and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Bennington, July 16, 1787.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are appointed by the hon. jude of probate for the district of Westminster, in the state of Vermont, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Samuel Wells, Esq; late of Brattleborough, in Windham county deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; that fourteen months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims: And that we shall attend that service at the dwellinghouse of Micah Townsend, Esq; in Brattleborough, on the first Mondays of each month in said term, (except the months of June and November) from two to six o'clock in the afternoon.

BENJ. BUTTERFIELD, JOHN SERGEANT, SAMUEL KNIGHT, Commissioners.
Brattleboro', May 27, 1787. 7 9

WHEREAS the proprietors of Vershire, did, at their meeting in Nov. 2, 1786, grant a tax of twenty six shillings on each proprietors right, to pay the cost of surveying the third division lots, &c. and committed the same to the subscriber to collect, and as the surveys are compleated it is requested that the proprietors make immediate paymens to the subscriber in Varshire, Said tax is to be paid in hard money or wheat.

JOEL WALKER, Coll.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the proprietors of Calais, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors in August and September last, a tax was granted of three pounds four shillings & eight pence, on each right of land in said town, for laying out the first and second division lots, and other incident charges; for which tax so much of their lands will be sold as will pay the same, with intervening charges, unless immediate payment is made to the subscriber

CALVIN PARKHURST, Coll.
Royalton, June 20, 1787. 7 6

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barnet, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on Tuesday the 28th of August next, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To coose a moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will agree to survey and divide the lands now holden in common in said town, and raise money to defray the charges of the same. 3. To see whether the proprietors will agree to pitch the public rights in said town. 4. To regulate and correct any mistakes which have been made in pitching the hundred acre lots. 5. To see what the proprietors will allow Enos Stevens for the improvements he has made by building mills, and enable him to compleat his proposals of furnishing a compleat set of mills in said Barnet.

SIMON STEVENS, J. P.
Springfield, March 8, 1787. 7 9

WHEREAS the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in October last, did authorize and empower Elijah Paine, Cornelius Lynde, and John Smith, to levy a tax of one penny on the acre on all the lands in the township of Williamstown, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont (public rights excepted) for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges And whereas the said Elijah, Cornelius and John, have levied said tax, and have appointed me to collect the same.

I do therefore notify all the land owners in said township, to pay said tax to me before the eighth day of August next, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on that day, at my dwelling-house in said Williamstown, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and costs.

JAMES SMITH, Collector.
Williamstown, June 1, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Moses Robinson, in Rupert, on the evening of the 12th of May last, a sorrel mare-colt, three years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, light coloured main and tail, one white hind foot and a white stripe down the face, and had a film on the right eye, when she went away, occasioned by a hurt, said mare is a natural trotter. Whoever will return said mare to me the subscriber, in Pawlet, shall have two Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid, if stolen, and the thief secured, four dollars, and all necessary charges paid. JOEL SIMONDS.
Pawlet, June 12, 1787.

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Stow, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling-house of Jonah Case, in Addison, on the 2d day of August next ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors clerk. 3. To see whether the proprietors will confirm the proceedings of a former proprietors meeting in laying out a first division in said town, and if confirmed to proceed to lay out a second division, otherwise a first division. 4. To raise a sum of money by tax to defray all and every necessary expence that may arise in laying out the first and scond division, or either of them.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.
May 29, 1787.

THE Proprietors of Wildersburgh in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment at the dwelling house of Jesse Cook, Esq; in Wilmington, in the county of Windham, State aforesaid, that on the 22d of Nov. 1786, there was a tax granted by said proprietors of thirteen shillings on each proprietors right of land, to discharge the cost of lotting out the second division in said town, it being 100 acres to each right, the proprietors are hereby notified that unless they pay the aforesaid tax to me the subscriber, in Marlboro', in the county of Windham, & State aforesaid, their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

JONATHAN WARREN, Collector.
Marlboro' June 11, 1787.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison, state of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, on the 5th day of June inst. Voted to raise a tax of twenty three shillings on each proprietor's right for laying out a second division of land in said township, and other demands against the propriety.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of said township, that unless they pay the above tax to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOIT, Coll.
Bennington, June 25, 1787. 4 6

Sacred *to the* Muses.

The OLD MAN's ADVICE. A FABLE.

Inscribed to the grand Federal Convention.

THE careful sire of old, who found
Death coming, call'd his sons around.
They heard with rev'rence what he spake,
" Here try this bunch of sticks to break."
They took the bundle, ev'ry swain
Endeavour'd but the task was vain.
" Observe," the dying father cry'd,
And took the sticks himself and try'd;
When seperated, lo! how quick,
He breaks asunder every stick!
" Learn, my dear boys by this example,
So strong, so pertinent, so ample,
That union saves you all from ruin,
But to *divide* is your undoing.
For if you take them *one by one*,
See with what ease the task is done!
Singly—How quickly broke in twain,
How *firm* the aggregate THIRTEEN."

Is not the tale, Columbians, clear?
What application needs there here?
This motto to your hearts apply,
Ye Senators, " UNITE or DIE."

NESTOR.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

A General and additional assortment, just from New, York (including the Patent Medicine, and all the capital articles) very cheap. Convenient credit given, and almost every article of country produce received in payment.

Orders from Physicians and others accepted.

WANTED,

A Lad or Youth, as an Apprentice to the art of an Apothecary, who can be well recommended. Advantageous terms will be afforded.

A. HASTINGS.

Bennington, July 9.

To be sold on reasonable terms, for Present Pay,

The following lots of land, lying in Shoreham, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, viz.

LOTS No. 38 and 39, in the first division. Lots No. 63 and 64, in the second division. And lot No. 26 in the third division. And one fourth division lot in said town.

Likewise the whole of the original right of Johnson Jackson, in Bridport.

For terms of sale apply to William Johnson, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Isaac Flagg, in Shoreham, or at the Printing Office in Bennington.

July 9.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, to act on the following articles, viz.

——First,—To choose a moderator to govern said Meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's clerk, treasurer, collector, prudential committees, and any other committees that may be necessary. 3, To compleat and ratify any former surveys and make division of the whole or part of the undivided lands as they may think proper. 4. To see what encouragement said proprietors will give for building a grist and saw mills in said town. 5th, To see what sum of money said proprietors will grant, for the aforementioned purposes and for laying out roads and making the same. 6 To see if said proprietors will grant to the inhabitants of said town, the lots of land they live on in the room of their first or after divisions in said town.

Said meeting is to be holden at Lovel Warren's in said Middlesex, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, at one o'clock, P. M.

TIMOTHY COWLES, J. Peace.

Brookfield, June 7, 1787.

THE proprietors of Walden, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of forty eight shillings on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting on the eighth day of November 1786, to defray the expences of lotting said town, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in said county, on the 15th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax with legal costs, unless sooner discharged, by paying the same to the subscriber, living in Littleton, in said county.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of forty-eight shillings due on each right.

Thomas Chittenden, Esq;	Nathaniel Robinson
Hiram Horton,	John Sibley,
Samuel Horsford,	Jonas Fay,
Oliver Barret,	Nathan Fasset,
Jesse Averill,	Samuel Herrick,
Jonathan Hoit,	Justus Mitchel,
Joseph Averhill,	Simeon Sears,
Charles M'Anther,	Evans Chance,
Heber Squire,	Seth Pettibone,
Daniel Owen,	Dudley Averill,
Ezra Baker,	James Gamble,
John Strong,	Daniel Adams,
Jonas Sprague,	Ebenezer Adams,
Noah Chittenden,	Daniel Coy,
Erban Allen,	Abigail Gun,
Benjamin Fasset,	Lemuel Buck, jun.
Asa Jones.	David Smith, jun.
John Hancock Douglas,	Samuel Forbes,
	Aaron Horsford,
	Ripley Torrey,
Thomas Lindsey,	Elisha Clark.
Lyman Hitchcock,	

WILLIAM TRESCOTT, Collector

Littleton, May 2. 6 8

Whereas the legislature of this state did, at their session in October, 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of New-Haven, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, for the purpose of making roads and building and repairing bridges in said town: These are therefore to warn all the land holders of said town to pay said tax to the subscriber, living in said New-Haven, on or before the 26th day of September next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax with legal cost, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on the 26th of September aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

ELIJAH FOOT, Collector.

New-Haven, June 25. 6 8

THESE are to give notice to the proprietors of the townships of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, that their meeting stands adjourned untill the first Wednesday in September next, at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal, in the county of Bennington & State of Vermont, at which time and place the proprietors of said towns are desired to meet and see if they will raise money to defrey the charges of lotting out the said towns, at which time the lots will be drawn.

ELISHA BARBER, P. C.

Pownal, June 25.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state did at their session in October 1786 grant a tax of one penny halfpenny on each acre of land in the township of Sudbury, for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges in said town, these are to warn all the landholders in said town to pay said tax to me the subscriber, living in said Sudbury, on or before the second Thursday of October next, or so much of their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the dwelling house of Timothy Miller, in said Sudbury, at two o'clock afternoon so much as will pay said tax with costs.

JOHN HALL, Collector.

Sudbury, July 2, 1787. 6 8

Wanted immediately,

TWO active

Journeymen NAILERS,

Well versed in the Business.

Enquire at the Printing-Office in Bennington.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Cambridge in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, holden by adjournment, at the house of Stephen Kingsley, in said Cambridge, on the fifth day of September 1786. Voted a tax of three pounds twelve shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpose of compleating the second division lots and cutting roads in and thro' said town, the said tax being committed to me to collect, these are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said Cambridge, to pay said tax to me the subscriber at my dwelling house in said town, immediately, or their lands will be sold to pay said tax as the law directs.

DAVID POWARS, Coll.

Cambridge, May 30, 1787. 6 8

WHEREAS the legislature of this State, at their session at Rutland, in October last, passed an act, enabling a committee of Tomlinson, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said town, public rights excepted, for the purpose therein mentioned, and to appoint a Collector to collect the same; and whereas said committee have appointed me the subscriber to collect the same. This is therefore to give notice to all persons owning lands in said Tomlinson, that if they do not pay their respective taxes, before the 24th day of September next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of Mr. Stephen Heyward, in Tomlinson aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as to pay said tax and costs of sale.

DAVID PALMER, Collector.

Tomlinson, June 25, 1787. 6 8

THE proprietors of Brownington, county of Addison, State of Vermont, are informed that a tax of one pound three shillings and one penny, on each proprietor's right in said township, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 6th day of June 1787. To defrey the cost of lotting out the first division in said township, and other necessary expences allowed by said proprietors. The proprietors are hereby notified to pay said tax to the subscriber living in Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

DAVID ROBINSON, Collector.

June 26, 1787. 6 8

APPLICATION has been made to me the subscriber, by more than a 16th part of the proprietors of Maidstone, Lemington and Averill in Orange County & State of Vermont, to warn a meeting, to be held at Joseph Wait, Esquires, in Brunswick the 14th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles, to choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer and Collector for each town, also Committee men to survey and make divisions in each town, to inspect all former and present bills and accounts, allow pitches in Maidstone to those proprietors that have made improvements, to allow Mill-places, ratify surveys, grant taxes to defrey former and present expences, to confirm former doings of meetings, make a draft of lots, to allow bills for making roads, and to agree on a method of calling meetings in future. And to transact any other business which shall be thought necessary when met.

BRIANT BROWN, J. P.

Bennington, July 9. 6 8

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Montpelier, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, held at the house of Lieut. Abel Aylesworth, in Arlington, on the 12th day of June, 1787, it was voted, to raise a tax of one pound nine shillings and four pence lawful money, on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of laying out the second and third divisions in said township. The same being committed to me to collect, the proprietors are hereby notified and requested to pay the same immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with, for the discharge thereof as the law directs.

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.

Arlington, June 18, 1787. 4 6

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Draper, in the county of Windham and state of Vermont, holden by adjournment at the house of Jesse Cook, Esq. innholder in said Draper, on the 25th of May, 1787: Voted a tax of fourteen pounds eight shillings and four pence, on each original proprietors right in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of discharging several accounts allowed by said proprietors, for services done, and for carrying on a lawsuit against the pretended claimers by Wilmington charter—The said tax is committed to me the subscriber to collect. These are therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless said tax be immediately paid to me the subscriber, living in said Draper, their lands will be sold as the law directs.

NATHAN MILLING, Coll.

Draper, June 11, 1787. 4 6

Writing-Paper,

OF A GOOD QUALITY,

To be SOLD CHEAP,

By Cornelius Villee,

At his STORE near the Meeting-House in *Bennington.*

June 25. 1f

WHEREAS a request has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Lyndon, Billymead, and St. Johnsbury, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors respectively, at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Arnold, Esq. in said St. Johnsbury, on Monday the sixth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, to act on the following particulars, viz. To choose a moderator and clerk for each of said proprieties. To take measures by tax or otherwise, to raise money to defray the expences of Surveys, and for cutting and making roads in said townships respectively. To receive the map of survey, and the draft for the lots in said St. Johnsbury, and to do and transact any other business to further the interests and settlement of each of said townships respectively.

I do therefore give notice to the several proprietors concerned in the proprieties aforesaid, to meet at time and place, and for the purposes aforesaid.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Assist.

Bannington, June 15, 1787. 4 6

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the several townships of Westford, Groton and Burk, respectively, all granted by the State of Vermont, and lying in the county of Orange, in said State, I do therefore hereby notify said proprietors respectively, that their several meetings are appointed to be holden, at the dwelling house of Mr. Thaddeus Munson, innholder in Manchester, on the 13th day of August next, at two o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. First, To choose a Moderator for each township respectively, Secondly, To choose a Clerk, treasurer and collector for the proprietors of each of said townships. Thirdly, to see if the proprietors will lay out the first division in said townships. Fourthly, To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to pay the necessary expences of said business, and to discharge any other demands against said proprietors respectively.

NOAH SMITH, Just. Peace.

Bennington, June 18, 1787.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the County of Addison in the State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are to notify the proprietors of the township to meet at the dwelling house of Doctor Elkanah Cook, in said Leicester on the second Wednesday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. Then and there to act on the following articles. 1st, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3d, To see if the proprietors will accept of any survey or surveys already made; or otherwise proceed to make a division or divisions of the lands of said township. 4th, To see if the said proprietors will raise any sum or sums of money to defrey the debts of said propriety. 5th. To see if they will appoint a committee or committees to transact any business that concerns said proprietors. 6th, To do any other business, when met, that shall be judged expedient for said proprietors.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Justice of Peace.

Rutland, June 12, 1787. 5—7

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 8 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 216

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Late European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, April 16.

Monday in the house of Peers, the order of the day being read for the house to be put into a committee on the bill, intituled, "an act for the better preventing vexatious suits being bought for the recovery of debts contracted in America. Previous to the treaty of peace with the United States," the same was upon motion discharged *fine die*.

The parliament of Paris entered on their journals on the 31st of March, the letters patent which abolish the Droit d'Aubaine; and by which all English subjects, dying in France, are to be considered as natural born subjects.

The dispatches received lately from earl Cornwallis, governor general of Bengal, wear an aspect at once so serious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall street sophistry cannot do their contents away. They have already transpired, and exhibit to the view a scene in direct contrast to those repeatedly set forth by the partizans of administration. They roundly assert, that the credit of the company is gone, and that their government cannot subsist without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher discount than they have been since the termination of the war, and the resources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromandel coast are in a worse state than those of the Carnatic. But both together are in a most distracted situation.

April 17. A correspondent at Vienna says, that on the 28th ult. the Emperor caused the following notice to be sent to the French Minister; "That he received with pleasure the French King's declaration of the 19th of his determined intention to preserve the peace of Europe; but that, as great disputes still subsisted between the Porte and Russia, which had not come to any one point of decision; and *a war seeming to him inevitable* from the difference which there in opinion between the cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in case such event happened, he would remain *neuter*: However, in the mean time, following the example of the French King, he would use every means to settle difficulties, if *the people* were disposed to peace; but should his endeavours prove unfortunate, he should observe a riged neutrality.

By authentic letters from Vienna we are informed, that on the 29th day of March the Russian troops, supposed to be assistants at a coronation pomp, completely invested the very important fortress Ocuacoff, which, it is generally supposed, must surrender very speedily, as the Turks are by no means prepared with provisions stores, or ammunition.--Nothing but a decisive action in favour of the Ottoman army, that may come to its relief, can save the place, in which there are now upwards of twenty thousand Spahis.

Monsieur Bouret, one of the farmers general at Paris, was lately found expiring in his bedchamber. Having, not many days before, predicted his death in the hearing of some of his friends, they concluded he had taken poison. Notwithstanding that he had, like the most of his fraternity, plundered the public of immense sums, he contrived, not merely to sink into poverty, but even to feel the excess of want. His debts amounted to a hundred thousand pounds, and he has died insolvent. To this he was reduced by the most incredible extravagance; one instance of which was his feeding a cow with green pease, when they were so scarce as to cost a louis d'or a quart, in order that a favorite mistress, to whom milk had been prescribed as a remedy in a consumption, might drink it in the richest and the purest state.

The English Governors of Bombay have sent 300 Europeans, and 500 seaboys, and taken possession of a small Island, called Die Gracia, situated 200 leagues north-east of the isle of Bourbon; on which island the deceased Count de Bussy had permitted a French family, and some negroes to reside, merely for ascertaining to whom it belonged. The English alledge they want it for a watering place, though the French suspect they design it for a lodgment of troops, to attack the isles of France and Bourbon. The French Ministers have written to our Court on the subject, and insist that the troops may withdraw immediately.

The State of affairs, between Russia and the Porte, is said to have been made known to government by the Russian Ambassador, in an official manner, giving notice of a fleet coming round from the North, and demanding from them the usual accommodations within the ports belonging to Great-Britain.

The *Russian* fleet, for which a requisition of assistance and friendly reception has been lately made to our court, consists of thirty three ships of the line, 11 frigates, and 5 bomb ketches; the avowed object of this armament is to chastise, and, if possible, to destroy the piratical powers of the coast of Barbary; but it is much more probably intended to pay a visit (and that an effectual, though not an amicable one) to some places in the *Vicinage of the Dardanelles*.

The Spanish Ambassador is said to have delivered a rescript at St. James's yesterday from the Court of Madrid, in answer to requisitions from England on the state of affairs between the British and Spanish settlements in the West-Indies.

The insults offered to the Spanish Consul by the Dey of Algiers, should not be felt by the Court of Spain only. It ought to be a general cause to extirpate that nest of pirates from the face of the earth.

Advices have been received from Tercera, one of the Azores, that 14 sail of American ships have lately arrived there, with many articles which were much wanted; and that a regular trade is now established there with the ports of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

April 24. Affairs in France are still in very great confusion. Mons. de Calonne having asserted, that the cause of the derangements of the public finances was owing to Mr. Neckar, having left a deficiency of two millions sterling in the treasury, the latter wrote to the former demanding an explanation; receiving no answer, Mr. Neckar wrote to the King, accusing Mr. Calonne, and stating, that in place of a deficiency, he had left a surplus, as a proof of which he referred to an account he delivered to his Majesty in 1781. He further requested to be confronted to Mr. de Calonne, in the assembly of the Notables, to justify himself, and added, that though much inferior to his antagonist in the powers of eloquence, yet the voice of justice must prevail. His Majesty refused this request, upon which Mr. Neckar made an appeal to the public in a pamphlet, written with that boldness and freedom which are the characteristics of a republican (Mr. Neckar is a native of Switzerland.) It conveys the language of honest reason and truth. Mr. Neckar was immediately, in consequence of it, banished from Paris.---Such are the arbitrary laws of France.

House of Commons April, 27.

Mr. Alderman Newnham stated the purport of his intended motion concerning the Prince of Wales. He affirmed, that in his proposition, he meant to shew the highest respect to his majesty's illustrious family; and that the whole would be grounded in substance as follows: That an humble petition be presented to his majesty praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an examination of his royal highness the Prince of Wales's affairs, to afford his highness such relief as was necessary to rescue him from his present embarrassed state: and to assure his majesty that the house should make good the same.

Mr. Rolle expressed his sincere regret that the hon. member was resolved to proceed. He begged him to refrain from such a motion. He was convinced it was too delicate a subject for the discussion of the house, he declared that it might tend to create jealousy and animosity between the Prince and his royal Father. Whenever that motion came forward, he declared he would move the previous question, and that he was at all times ready to give it his hearty negative. It now became the country gentlemen, he said, to stand forward, and act independently, as he conceived that both the church and constitution were in the most imminent danger.

The chancellor of the exchequer briefly mentioned his disapprobation of the measuer. He deprecated the motion, as it would involve the promulgation of circumstances of a very delicate nature; which circumstances, when known, would certainly induce the house not to grant the relief which many gentlemen now thought necessary. He confessed that it would be very painful in him to be obliged to reveal the facts alluded to; but he found it a duty incumbent as a servant of his majesty and of the people.

Mr. Sheridan, and several other gentlemen gave their opinions.

The chancellor of the exchequer rose to explain whathe meant by his observations on the Prince of Wales's affairs. The circumstances which he had mentioned, he said, were nothing of an extraneous nature. They only comprehended a particular correspondence, and the delicate situation between a father and a son, and a king and an heir apparent.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 25.

"On Monday evening last, about half after four o'clock, the powder mill at Clondalkin, (about four miles from this city) and which was the sole property of Counsellor Calbeck, was unfortunately blown up, and as it may be said, entirely swept from the

earth,—and all the adjoining building consisting of a great square, totally unroofed, exhibited to the astonished beholder an almost total ruin. The whole town of Clondalkin suffered extremely, and many of the cabins adjoining the mills were either blown away or consumed by the explosions. The shock occasioned much damage in several places within 3 miles all round; and it cannot be wondered at, since we are informed, that there were not less than 300 barrels of gun-powder in the store."

The following extract from an Irish paper, show the indefatigable perseverance of the Methodists for the propagation of their doctrines, and the astonishing vigour of their Leader.

We hear that the rev. Mr. Wesley, who arrived a few days ago in this city (Dublin) intends visiting most of the principal towns in this kingdom with his usual celerity, though in the 84th year of his age. This gentleman may be considered as as a prodigy of the present century, who at this advanced age rises every morning at four o'clock, preaches twice, frequently three times, and travels forty or fifty miles a day, and what is most extraordinary, after all his labour, remains a stranger to weariness.

France.

PARIS, *April* 11.

At this moment the utmost confusion reigns here, owing to a general distrust and want of current cash. The bankers offer 12 per cent. for money to support their credit; and, to add to the calamity, a run on the bank (the Caisse d'Escompte) has already begun. It is no wonder that there should be a temporary and sudden want of confidence between man man, on the discovery of knavish gambling and other speculations in men of such rank as Calonne, Miromesnil, and Aligre, whose places were nearly the same in France as those of the first lord of the treasury, the lord chancellor, and the lord privy seal, in England. It is much apprehended that many great houses will be ruined by this total stop to credit.

April 19. M. de Carlonne is at last driven from his strong hole, and exiled estates in Lorraine, which he had purchased with the savings of his depredations, for 13,000,000 of livres.

Amongst the numberless depredations of which he is accused, the following is not the least, either in its nature or consequence; it is now clearly proved, that by the positive orders of the minister to the mint at Strasburgh, all the new Louis coined in that place are worth 11 livres only; the other three (the late coinage is intrinsically worth but 12 livres) have been distributed to satisfy the raging appetites of the conivers. Several millions have been coined, which has staggered public faith in such a manner, people know not what to take. This will probably occasion a recoinage, and Louis be replaced at their former worth.

It is supposed he has had the address to entangle so many of the first personages about the court in his affairs, that they cannot be examined into without divulging too much, which may account for the diversity of opinions and resolutions concerning him.

M. de Veymerange, director of the posts, has thought proper to abscond with thirty millions of livres, about 1,250,000l. It was reported that he had taken the road for England, but the last accounts assert, he was stopped, and is at present lodged in the Bastile.

American News.

Georgia

AUGUSTA, June 9.

By several people lately from the frontier posts of this state, it is credibly reported, that the Creek Indians have again renewed hostilities. They inform, that in the course of the last week some indians carried off a negro the property of a Mr. Lang, of Greene county, and were closely pursued by a Mr. M'Michal, and a lad (not named) who fell in attempting to rescue the negro, and according to large custom, were scalped. Irritated by the loss of his neighbours, Captain Alexander, with a small party of volunteers, went in quest of the murderers, overtook and killed six of them on Saturday last, on the opposite side of the Oconee river, not far from the place at Shoulderbone, where the late treaty was held. It is likewise said, that two other Indians were killed on the Monday following, and that 150 have set out from the nation purposely for mischief. Although this alarming intelligence is not officially authenticated, we are sorry to observe, that by the manner in which it is communicated to us, it has rather too great an appearance of truth.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 29.

The *Patriotic Society*, lately established at Richmond in Virginia, having solemnly pledged themselves to each other, in their capacities merely as private citizens, by their examples to inculcate, and by their influence to extend, the principles and practices, contained in the following resolutions, which they have severally confirmed by their signatures:

Resolved, That the only method in the power of the people honestly and effectually to remove themselves from the oppression of public and of private debt, is by spirited exertions of industry to increase the productions of the country, to avoid dissipation, and by a strict frugality, to lessen their expences.

Resolved, That we will be at all times ready, by every encouragement in our power, to promote the trade and manufacture to which the circumstances of this state are adapted, and the profits of which shall arise and centre with her own citizens.

Resolved, That the present circumstances of this state are adapted to the manufacture of the coarser woolens, cottons, linens, cordage, leather and iron; and the production of salted pork and beef, of butter, cheese, soap, tallow and candles.

Resolved, that the present circumstances of this country are also adapted to the brewing of malt liquors, and to the distilling of spirits from grain and other substance in such quantities as, with proper attention and encouragement, would be sufficient for general consumption.

Resolved, therefore, That we will use the utmost of our exertions, to promote agriculture in general, and more particularly those parts of it, which tend most to the encouragement of our own manufactures, and to the dimunition of foreign importations.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jersey to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the twentyeth instant.

"We expect something great will be recommended by the convention now sitting in your city. They can recommend—Congress can do the same, if for the better, will all the states adopt the measures so recommended? I fear not- but wish for the best- Until one supreme head is fixed upon a permanent foundation, with power sufficient to regulate trade over the whole union, and command cash to pay the foreign debt, regulate peace, war, &c. we shall not thrive. I have no notion that any individual should chuse a law to suit himself. This is the idea many have of liberty and independence; but it is a very false one. If the United States and individual states were honest, they might enact laws to make their citizens and subjects so. But really we cannot expect to see people honest and punctual, when they see the legislatures so far from it themselves. A general reformation (of all things) at this time it most necessary, or we must sink."

Extracts of two letters from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his friend in New-England.

"*Louisville, Falls of the Ohio, 4th Dec.* 1786.

"Politics, which a few months ago were scarcely thought of are now sounded aloud in this part of the world, and discussed by almost every person. The late commercial treaty with Spain, in shutting up, as it is said, the navigation of Missisippi River for the term of twenty-five years, has given this western country an universal shock, and struck its inhabitants with amazement. Our foundation is affected; it is therefore necessary that every individual should exert himself to apply a remedy. To sell us and make us vassals to the merciless Spaniards, is a grievance not to be borne. The parliamentary act which occasioned our revolt from Great Britain, was not so barefaced and intolerable. Shall all this country now be cultivated entirely for the use of the Spaniards? Shall we be their bondmen, as the Children of Israel were to the Egyptians? Shall one part of the United States be slaves while the other is free? Human nature shudders at the thought, and despises those who would be so mean as even to contemplate on so vile a subject. Our situation is as bad as it possibly can be; therefore, every exertion to retrieve our circumstances must be manly, eligible and just. We can raise twenty thousand troops this-side of the Allegany and Awalachian mountains, and the annual increas of them, by emigration from other parts, is from two to four thousand.

"We have taken all the goods belonging to the Spanish merchants at Post St. Vincent and the Illinois, and are determined that they shall not trade up the river, provided they will not let us trade down it.

"Preparations are now making here, if necessary, to drive the Spaniards from the settlements at the mouth of the Missisippi.

"In case we are not countenanced and succoured by the United States (if we need it) our allegiance will be thrown off, and some other power applied to. Great Britain stands ready, with open arms, to receive and support us. They have already offered to open their resources for our supplies. When once re united to them, "farewell, a long farewall to all your boasted greatness." The province of Canada and the inhabitants of these waters, of themselves, in time, will be able to conquer you. You are as ignorant of this country as Great-Britain was of America.

"These hints, if rightly improved, may be of service; if not, blame yourselves for the neglect."

"Dec. 6th, 1786.

"I cannot but remind you of the danger into which the United States are plunging themselves. Spain has placed the rock upon which they are like to split. Is is very surprising to every rational person that the legislatures of these states, which have been so applauded for their assertion and defence of their just rights and privileges, should so soon endeavour to subjugate a great part of their dominions even to worse slavery than ever Great Britain presumed to subjugate her's. Ireland is a free country to what this will be when its navigation is given into the hands of the Spaniards. There now seems a greater call for the people here to appeal to justice and to arms, for the defence of their just rights, than was ever known in America—The fine western counties of Pennsylvania are sensibly affected. The French at the Illinois and Post St. Vincent have two thousand militia, and, by forming a new alliance, the numerous tribes of Indians will join us. The state of Franklin are ready to fly to arms; in Kentucky, Liberty or Death are in every one's mouth! all is in confusion—and God only knows where it will end. Except Congress immediately rescind their resolution, and do something to

make this country form a better opinion of them, America is ruined, inevitably ruined!

"Blow ye the trumpet----sound it aloud---spare not---for woe is come upon Israel!"

Copy of a circular letter, directed to the different courts in the Western Country.

"*Kentucky, Danville, 29th March, 1787.*

"*Gentlement,*

"A respectable number of the inhabitants of this district having met at this place, being greatly alarmed at the late procedure of Congress, in proposing to cede to the Spanish court the navigation of the Missisippi river, for 25 or 30 years, have directed us to address the inhabitants of the western waters, and inform them of the measures which it is proposed for this district to adopt.

"The inhabitants of the several counties, in this district, will be requested to elect five members in each county, to meet at Danville, on the first Monday in May, to take up the consideration of this project of Congress, to prepare a spirited, but decent, remonstrance against the cession, to appoint a committee of correspondence, to communicate with one already established on the Monongahalia, or any other that might be constituted, to appoint delegates to meet representatives from the several districts on the western waters, in convention, should a convention be deemed necessary, and to adopt such other measures as shall be most conducive to our happiness. As we conceive that all the inhabitants, residing on the western waters, are equally affected by this partial conduct of Congress, we doubt not but they will readily approve of our conduct, and chearfully adopt a similar system, to prevent a measure, which tends to almost a total destruction of the western country. This is a subject that requires no comment; the injustice of this measure is glaring; and as the inhabitants of this district, wish to unite their efforts to prevent the cession of the navigation of the Missisippi, with that of their brethren, residing on the western waters, we hope to see such an exertion made upon this important occasion, as may convince Congress, that the inhabitants of the western country are united in the opposition, and consider themselves entitled to all the privileges of freemen, and those blessings procured by the revolution; and will not tamely submit to an act of oppression, which would tend to a deprivation of our just rights and privileges.

"We are, gentlemen, with respect, your most obedient servants,

GEORGE MUTER,
HARRY INNES,
J BROWN,
BENJ. SEBASTIAN."

A writer under the signature of HARRINGTON, in a late Philadelphia paper, observes --"To beget confidence in, and attachment to, a new federal government, let us attend to the characters of the men who are met to form it. Many of them were members of the first congress that sat at Philadelphia, in the year 1774. Many of them were part of the band of patriots, who, with halters round their necks, signed the declaration of independence on the 4th of July, 1776. Many of them were distinguished in the field, and some of them bear marks of the wounds they received in our late contest for liberty. Perhaps no age or country ever saw more wisdom, patriotism and probity united in a single assembly, than we now behold in a convention of the states. Who can read or hear that the immortal WASHINGTON has again quitted his beloved retirement, and obeyed the voice of god and his country by accepting the chair of this illustrious body of patriots and heroes, and doubt of the safety and blessing of the government we are to receive from their hands?---Or who can read or hear of Franklin, Dickinson, Rutladge, Morris, Livingston, Mifflin, Clymer, Pinckney, Read, and many others that might be mentioned, whose names are synonymous with liberty and fame, and not long to receive from them the precious ark that is to preserve and transmit to posterity the freedom of America?---Under the present *weak, imperfect* and *distracted* government of Congress, *anarchy, poverty, infamy* and SLAVERY await the United States.---- Under such a government as will probably be formed by the present convention, America may *yet* enjoy *peace, safety, liberty,* and *glory.*"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, to his brother in Philadelphia.

"I have made your description of the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, as public as possible. But many gentlemen, officers of the army particularly, assert, that your account is exaggerated, and insist that an acre of my land is equal to three of the best acres in America. This, however, is not my principal objection to move my family and property to the new world. The state of government alone produces great impediment to the emigration of men of property, especially Roman Catholics, from this part of the country; for though I grant you that notwithstanding great relaxations have been obtained in this quarter, and the penal code is less sanguine, there remains distinctions and disqualifications too odious for human endurance in this enlightened age, and which stimulate powerfully to change hemispheres, but every resolution of this nature is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," that great evils might await them in a strange land, torn in some places by factions, in others by actual revolt, and your federal head which once performed such miracles, reduced to a mere cypher.

"You may reply that the violent convulsions exist only in Massachusetts. But you should recollect that this fire, which must originate in some oppression, may spread into a general conflagration. This was the case in 1774. Scenes which happened may be renewed. If the complaints of the people of to-day bear any relation to those of the former day, the causes being the same the effects may be similar.

"You express very sanguine hopes of a termination of all those unhappy disputes, from an improvement to take place in the confederation, under the wisdom of a grand convention to assemble in May next. This measure is the general topic at every table, and the earliest toast after dinner, through this and the neighbouring counties is, *Success to their deliberations.* I trust in God you will enable me to be the first to carry round the result of their councils."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, July 23.

By a late Rhode-Island paper we are informed, that on Friday evening the 8th of June last, departed this life, DANIEL FOWLE, Esq; in the 72d year of his age, and on the Monday following the funeral obsequies were paid to his remains by a very respectable attendance of his late friends and fellow citizens. This gentleman was the first printer in this state, and supported the New-Hampshire Gazette from its first institution to his death. He was ever attentive, and assiduous in his vocation, and was a warm advocate for the liberties of the Press and the rights of mankind; and in their support, against the iron bands of tyranny in a neighbouring government (where by a recent statute the liberty of the press is again unhappily infringed) he once suffered even imprisonment, until his virtues became so conspicuous, that his political enemies were afraid to continue their prosecutions, and the legislature liberated him with honor, and remunerated his sufferings. He ever supported the character of a worthy member of society, was of a benevolent and humane disposition, courteous, affable and agreeable in conversation. He confined himself to his own private walks in life, wisely avoided the dangerous quicksands of politics, and never unnecessarily interested himself in polemic subjects. He died with a composure of mind truly characteristic of his whole life, in the full and perfect enjoyment of his senses. In him society feel the loss of a useful and valuable member, and his acquaintance a steady friend. As in his life he was greatly respected, so in his death he is greatly lamented.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

On Friday last, a gentleman belonging to this town, had the honor, *(if such it may be called) of being introduced to Mr. Daniel Shays, with the additional Title of General, by a gentleman in Arlington; at whose house he saw and conversed with the* general *openly some time: He also saw the general and his two aids, at a public court at Landlord Merwin's, in that town, and supposes that they were well known by the people. They were armed with swords and pistols when they rode off.*

On Monday last we had a slight shower of hail in this town; the shower seemed to bear very heavy to the eastward, and we are since informed that Indian corn was very much damaged, and English grain very much beaten down by hail. the same day on the east side of the mountain, in this state; we also hear that the same shower did considerable damage in the state of N. York, particularly to wheat.

Died on Tuesday last, an amiable son of Mr. Timothy Follet, of this town, aged two years.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Guildhall, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; This is therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling house of Ward Bailey, in said Guildhall, on the 15th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3. To choose a collector. 4. To appoint a committee to lot out said town, and assessors, to levy a tax for the purpose of defraying the expences of letting said town. 5. To see if the proprietors will quiet those encroachers that have settled in said town, and to transact any other business respecting said town that the proprietors may judge necessary and legal.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.

Rennington, July 23, 1787. 8 o

WHEREAS the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session at Rutland in October, 1786, did grant liberty to the inhabitants of the township of BENSON in Addison county to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the land in said town, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town, to be laid out under the direction of the selectmen of said town, these are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town of Benson, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 18th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Ensign Stephen Olmstead, in said Benson, as will pay said tax with cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

JONATHAN DANFORTH, Const.

Benson, June 19, 1787. 8 o

THE proprietors of the township of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, who have not paid the additional tax granted by the proprietors of said Chittenden, on the fifteenth day of December, 1785, to defray the expence of laying out second division lots in said township, laying, cutting and clearing roads, and other expence that has accrued to said proprietors; are hereby notified that so much of each proprietors land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd, in said Chittenden, on the 30th day of August next, ensuing, at one o'clock afternoon, as will pay said tax with cost, unless the same is sooner paid to the subscriber.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of fifteen shillings due on each right.

Thomas Springs,	Moses Robinson,
Silas Whitney,	David Hubbel,
Daniel Lake,	Benedict Alford,
Samuel Beach,	Libeus Johnson,
Garsham Beach, 2	Nath'l Cutler,
Henry Lake,	John Cutler,
George Lake,	Jeffe Burk,
Silas Page,	Elisha Smith,
Daniel Collins,	Daniel Foot
Tho's Chittenden,	Tim. Chittenden,
James Everts,	Jonathan Lake,
Nath'l Richardson,	Dan Barnard,
Robert Graham,	Elisha Adams,
Sarah Stiles,	Samuel Lellie,
Adonijah Montague	John Dagget,
John Fallet,	

NATHANIEL LADD, Coll.

Chittenden, July 19, 1787. 8 o

Sacred *to the* Muses.

On PREDESTINATION.

If all things succeed,
As already decreed
By immutable Precepts that rule us;
To preach or to pray
Is but time thrown away,
Our teachers, in short, do but fool us.

It we're driven by fate
Either this way or that,
As the coachman that whips up his horses;
Then no one can stray,
But all go the right way
As the flats that are bound in their courses.

But if by free will
We run, or stand still,
As best suits our present occasion;
Then fill up the glass,
And count him an ass,
Who depends upon Predestination.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

A General and additional assortment, just from New-York (including the Patent Medicine, and all the capital articles) very cheap. Convenient credit given, and almost every article of country produce received in payment.

Orders from Physicians and others accepted.

W A N T E D,

A Lad or Youth, as an Apprentice to the art of an Apothecary, who can be well recommended. Advantageous terms will be afforded. A. HASTINGS.

Bennington, July 9.

To be sold on reasonable terms, for Present Pay,

The following lots of land, lying in Shoreham, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, viz.

LOTS No. 38 and 39, in the first division. Lots No. 63 and 64, in the second division. And lot No. 26 in the third division. And one fourth division lot in said town.

Likewise the whole of the original right of Johnson Jackson, in Bridport.

For terms of sale apply to William Johnson, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Isaac Flagg, in Shoreham, or at the Printing Office in Bennington.

July 9.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, to act on the following articles, viz.

——First,—To choose a moderator to govern said Meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's clerk, treasurerer, collector, prudential committees, and any other committees that may be necessary. 3. To compleat and ratify any former surveys and make division of the whole or part of the undivided lands as they may think proper. 4. To see what encouragement said proprietors will give for building a grist and saw mills in said town. 5th. To see what sum of money said proprietors will grant, for the aforementioned purposes and for laying out roads and making the same. 6. To see if said proprietors will grant to the inhabitants of said town, the lots of land they live on in the room of their first or after divisions in said town.

Said meeting is to be holden at Lovel Warren's in said Middlesex, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, at one o'clock, P. M.

TIMOTHY COWLES, J. Peace.

Brookfield, June 7, 1787.

Writing-Paper,
OF A GOOD QUALITY.
To be SOLD CHEAP,
By Cornelius Villee,
At his STORE near the Meeting-House in *Bennington.*

June 25.

THE proprietors of Walden, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of forty eight shillings on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting on the eighth day of November 1786, to defray the expences of lotting said town, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in said county, on the 15th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax with legal costs, unless sooner discharged, by paying the same to the subscriber, living in Littleton, in said county.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of forty-eight shillings due on each right.

Thomas Chittenden, Esq;	Nathaniel Robinson
Hiram Horton,	John Sibley,
Samuel Horsford,	Jonas Fay,
Oliver Barret,	Nathan Fasset,
Jesse Averill,	Samuel Herrick,
Jonathan Hoit,	Justus Mitchel,
Joseph Averhill,	Simeon Sears,
Charles M'Anther,	Evans Chance,
Heber Squire,	Seth Pettibone,
Daniel Owen,	Dudley Averill,
Ezra Baker,	James Gamble,
John Strong,	Daniel Adams,
Jonas Sprague,	Ebenezer Adams,
Noah Chittenden,	Daniel Coy.
Ethan Allen,	Abigail Gun,
Benjamin Fasset,	Lemuel Buck, jun.
Asa Jones.	David Smith, jun.
John Hancock Douglas,	Samuel Forbes,
	Aaron Horsford,
	Ripley Torrey,
Thomas Lindsey,	Elisha Clark.
Lyman Hitchcock,	

WILLIAM TRESCOTT, Collector.

Littleton, May 2. 6 8

Whereas the legislature of this State did, at their session in October, 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of New-Haven, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, for the purpose of making roads and building and repairing bridges in said town: These are therefore to warn all the land holders of said town to pay said tax to the subscriber, living in said New-Haven, on or before the 26th day of September next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax with legal cost, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on the 26th of September aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

ELIJAH FOOT, Collector.

New-Haven, June 25. 6 8

THESE are to give notice to the proprietors of the townships of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, that their meeting stands adjourned untill the first Wednesday in September next, at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewet, Esq; in Pownal, in the county of Bennington & State of Vermont, at which time and place the proprietors of said towns are desired to meet and see if they will raise money to defray the charges of lotting out the said towns, at which time the lots will be drawn.

ELISHA BARBER, P. C.

Pownal, June 25.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state did at their session in October 1786, grant a tax of one penny halfpenny on each acre of land in the township of Sudbury, for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges in said town, these are to warn all the landholders in said town to pay said tax to me the subscriber, living in said Sudbury, on or before the second Thursday of October next, or so much of their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the dwelling house of Timothy Miller, in said Sudbury, at two o'clock afternoon so much as will pay said tax with costs.

JOHN HALL, Collector.

Sudbury, July 2, 1787. 6 8

WHEREAS the proprietors of Vershire, did, at their meeting in Nov. 2, 1786, grant a tax of twenty six shillings on each proprietors right, to pay the cost of surveying the third division lots, &c. and committed the same to the subscriber to collect, and as the surveys are compleated it is requested that the proprietors make immediate payments to the subscriber in Vershire. Said tax is to be paid in hard money or wheat.

JOEL WALKER, Col

Wanted immediately,
TWO active
Journeymen N A I L E R S,
Well versed in the Business.
Enquire at the Printing Office in Bennington.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Cambridge, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, holden by adjournment, at the house of Stephen Kingsley, in said Cambridge, on the fifth day of September 1786. Voted a tax of three pounds twelve shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for the purpose of compleating the second division lots and cutting roads in and thro' said town, the said tax being committed to me to collect, these are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said Cambridge, to pay said tax to me the subscriber at my dwelling house in said town, immediately, or their lands will be sold to pay said tax as the law directs.

DAVID POWARS, Coll.

Cambridge, May 30, 1787. 6 8

WHEREAS the legislature of this State, at their session at Rutland, in October last, passed an act, enabling a committee of Tomlinson, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said town, public rights excepted, for the purpose therein mentioned, and to appoint a Collector to collect the same; and whereas said committee have appointed me the subscriber to collect the same. This is therefore to give notice to all persons owning lands in said Tomlinson, that if they do not pay their respective taxes, before the 24th day of September next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of Mr. Stephen Heyward, in Tomlinson aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as to pay said tax and costs of sale.

DAVID PALMER, Collector.

Tomlinson, June 25, 1787. 6 8

THE proprietors of Brownington, county of Addison, State of Vermont, are informed that a tax of one pound three shillings and one penny, on each proprietor's right in said township, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 6th day of June 1787. To defray the cost of lotting out the first division in said township, and other necessary expences allowed by said proprietors. The proprietors are hereby notified to pay said tax to the subscriber living in Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

DAVID ROBINSON, Collector.

June 26, 1787. 6 8

APPLICATION has been made to me the subscriber, by more than a 16th part of the proprietors of Maidstone, Lemington and Averill in Orange County & State of Vermont, to warn a meeting, to be held at Joseph Wait, Esquires, in Brunswick the 14th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles, to choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer and Collector for each town, also Committee men to survey and make divisions in each town, to inspect all former and present bills and accounts, allow pitches in Maidstone to those proprietors that have made improvements, to allow Mill-places, ratify surveys, grant taxes to defray former and present expences, to confirm former doings of meetings, make a draft of lots, to allow bills for making roads, and to agree on a method of calling meetings in future. And to transact any other business which shall be thought necessary when met.

BRIANT BROWN, J. P.

Bennington, July 9. 6 8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A JOURNEYMAN
HATTER,
Who understands working of
W O O L.

Such an one may have constant employ and good wages, by applying to

REED & FAIRCHILD.

Arlington, July 11, 1787.

THE public are hereby informed, that a post rider is established to pass regularly, every week, between Bennington & Albany, who will do any kind of business in that line on the most reasonable terms. He brings the Albany and Lansinghboro' papers to Bennington, every Monday, receives the Bennington papers and sets out on his return the same Day. Any gentlemen chusing to subscribe for the Albany or Lansinghboro' papers, or to employ said post in any other way, will please to apply to the Printers in Bennington, or to either of the post riders from their offices. Gentlemen in Albany and Lansinghboro' having occasion for his services, will please to leave their commands at the respective printing offices, in those cities. The Bennington papers will be delivered to any gentlemen on the road, or in the cities of Lansinghboro' and Albany at ten shillings per year.

Business will be faithfully done and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Bennington, July 16, 1787.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Westminster, in the state of Vermont, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Samuel Wells, Esq; late of Brattleborough, in Windham county deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; that fourteen months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims: And that we shall attend that service at the dwellinghouse of Micah Townsend, Esq; in Brattleborough, on the first Mondays of each month in said term, (except the months of June and November) from two to six o'clock in the afternoon.

BENJ. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN SERGEANT,
SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Commissioners.

Brattleboro', May 27, 1787. 7

NOTICE is hereby given to all the proprietors of Calais, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors in August and September last, a tax was granted of three pounds four shillings & eight pence, on each right of land in said town, for laying out the first and second division lots, and other incident charges; for which tax so much of their lands will be sold as will pay the same, with intervening charges, unless immediate payment is made to the subscriber.

CALVIN PARKHURST, Coll.

Royalton, June 20, 1787. 7

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barnet, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on Tuesday the 28th of August next, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will agree to survey and divide the lands now holden in common in said town, and raise money to defray the charges of the same. 3. To see whether the proprietors will agree to pitch the public rights in said town. 4. To regulate and correct any mistakes which have been made in pitching the hundred acre lots. 5. To see what the proprietors will allow Enos Stevens for the improvements he has made by building mills, and enable him to compleat his proposals of finishing a compleat set of mills in said Barnet. SIMON STEVENS, J. P.

Springfield, March 8, 1787. 7

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 9 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. [illegible]

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, of May 30.

To the Freemen of the United States.

A CITIZEN of Pennsylvania, in a retired situation, who holds and wishes for no share in the power or offices of his country, and who often addressed you in the years 1774 and 1775, upon the interesting subject of the Liberties of America, begs leave to address you again upon the important subject of her Government.

It is impossible to be happy without freedom, and it is equally impossible to preserve freedom, without such constitutions and laws as are adapted to the circumstances and habits of our country.

The *rights* of mankind are simple. They require no learning to unfold them. They are better *felt*, than explained. Hence, in matters that relate to *liberty*, the mechanic and the philosopher, the farmer and the scholar, are all upon a footing. But the case is widely different with respect to *government*. It is a complicated science, and requires abilities and knowledge of a variety of other subjects to understand it. Unfortunately, from the general prevalence of despotism, and the monopoly of power in a few hands, mankind have had but few opportunities of profiting by the knowledge they have acquired by experience in this science. The world, for the first time, saw a number of freemen assembled in America, to compose a system of government for themselves. It now beholds a scene equally new and illustrious--a body of freemen assembled, to correct the mistakes of this government. How different is the situation of the friends of America from the rest of mankind! What would be the fate of the millions of our fellow creatures in the kingdoms of Europe, should they assemble by voluntary association for this purpose? Or, what would not the subjects of Great-Britain, who complain of the defects or corruptions of their government, give for this inestimable privilege? Let this comparison kindle in our bosoms a due sense of the value of liberty, and let no pains be spared in framing such a form of government, as will preserve it forever.

The present fœderal constitution was formed amidst the confusions of war, and in the infancy of our political knowledge. It has been found ineffectual to support public credit, to obtain alliances to preserve treaties, to enforce taxes, to prevent hostilities with our neighbours, and insurrections among our citizens. Hence the name of an American, which was so respectable in the year 1782, in every part of the globe, is now treated every where with obloquy and contempt.

If the evils we have suffered, and the infamy we have incurred, have not been sufficient to induce us to alter our fœderal government, there is one argument that should possess a weight with us, that should be irresistable. Mankind insensibly glide into a stable government. The rich and the poor soon grow tired of anarchy. They prefer the order and tranquility of despotism, to popular licentiousness, and the oppression of law. Hence the success of usurpers in every age and country. It becomes us, therefore, to prevent the power which is the offspring of force, by means of a regular constitution, founded in a mutual compact between the rulers and the people. There never was a republic of long duration in any country, whose form was not mixed. But the mixture was in most cases, unfortunately, the effect of accidents, or popular commotions. Hence the inequality of liberty in most of them, and hence their corruption, or extinction in every part of the world. I see no reason why a republic, composed of a legislature properly compounded and balanced, where representation is equal, and elections annual, should not continue to be the vehicle of liberty to the end of time. We have, therefore, my fellow citizens, no choice left to us.

We have become so corrupt, so dishonest, that we must either form an efficient government for ourselves, suited in every respect to our exigencies and interests, or we must submit to have one imposed on us by accident or usurpation. A bramble will exercise dominion over us if we neglect any longer to choose a vine or fig tree for that purpose. The present relaxed state of government in America, is no common temptation to ambition. A federal Shays may be more successful than the Shays of Massachusetts Bay, or a body of men may arise, who may form themselves into an order of hereditary nobility, and by surprize or stratagem prostrate our liberties at their feet.

The view of our situation is indeed truly alarming. We are upon the brink of a precipice. Heavens! shall the citizens of America, shall the deposers of the powers of George the third, and the conquerers of Britain in America, submit to receive laws from a bold and successful demagogue, or a confederated body of usurpers? Shall the United States become a theatre, on which the crimes of the Cæsars and Cromwells of past ages are to be acted over again? Are the freemen of America to be summed up in the account of universal slavery, and transferred, like cattle at an auction, to the highest bidder? Are our fields to be scratched (for they will not then be cultivated) by the hands of slaves? And is the product of our industry, whether in arts or agriculture, to be torn from us by arbitary edicts, issued from a newly established Court of American Despots? Was it for this we drew the sword at Lexington, and submitted to, or rather embraced poverty, exile, imprisonment, flames and death, through every stage of the war? Was it for this we triumphed in the recovery of our cities, and in the reduction of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis? Was it for this we exulted in the peace which we extorted from Great-Britain in the year 1782? If it was, then virtue has suffered---, heroism has bled--and Heaven itself has blessed us in vain.

America has it in her power to adopt a government which shall secure to her all the benefits of monarchy, without parting with any of the privileges of a republic. She may divide her legislature into two or three branches. She may unite perfect freedom and wisdom together, and may confer upon a supreme Magistrate such a proportion of executive power, as will enable him to exhibit a representation of majesty, such as was never seen before, the majesty of a free people. To preserve a sense of his obligations to every citizen of the republic, he may be elected annually, and made eligible for seven years, or for life.

The more we abridge the states of their sovereignty, and the more supreme power we concentet in *an Assembly of the States* (for by this new name let us call our fœderal government) the more safety, liberty and prosperity, will be enjoyed by each of the states.

The ambition of the poor and the avarice of the rich demagogue, can never be restrained by the narrow scale of state government. In an Assembly of the states they will check each other. In this extensive reservoir of power, it will be impossible for them to excite storms of sedition, or oppression. Should even virtue be wanting in it, ambition will oppose ambition, and wealth will prevent danger from wealth. Besides, when the eyes of the whole empire are directed to one supreme legislature, its duties will be perfectly understood, its conduct will be narrowly watched, & its laws will be obeyed with *chearfulness and respect*.

Let the states who are jealous of each other's competitions and encroachments, whether in commerce or territory, or who have suffered under aristocratic or democratic juntos, come forward, and first throw their sovereignty at the feet of the Convention. It is there only that they can doom their disputes, their unjust tender and commutation laws---their paper money---their oppressive taxes upon land---and their partial systems of finance---to destruction.

Let the public creditor, who lent his money to his country, and the soldier and citizen, who yielded her their services, come forward next, and contribute their aid to establish an effective fœderal government. It is from the united power and resources of America, only, that they can expect permanent and substantial justice.

Let the lovers of peace add their efforts to those that have been mentioned, in encreasing the energy of a fœderal government. An assembly of the States alone, by the terror of its power, and the fidelity of its engagements, can preserve a perpetual peace with the nations of Europe.

Let the citizens of America who inhabit the western counties of our states, fly to a fœderal power for protection. The Indians know too well the dreadful consequences of confederacy in arms, ever to disturb the peaceful husbandman, who is under the cover of the arsenals of thirteen States.

Let the farmer who groans beneath the weight of direct taxation, seek relief from a government, whose extensive jurisdiction will enable it to extract the resources of our country by means of imposts and customs.

Let the merchant, who complains of the restrictions and exclusions imposed upon his vessel by foreign nations, unite his influence in establishing a power that shall retaliate these injuries, and insure him success in his honest pursuits, by a general system of commercial regulations.

Let the manufacturer and mechanic, who are every where languishing for want of employment direct their eyes to an assembly of the states. It will be in their power, only, to encourage such arts and manufactures as are essential to the prosperity of our country.

To beget confidence in and attachment to a new federable government let us attend to the characters of the men who are met to form it.

Many of them were members of the first congress that sat at Philadelphia, in the year 1774. Many of them were part of the band of patriots, who, with halters round their necks, signed the declaration of independence on the 4th of July, 1776. Many of them were distinguished in the field, and some of them bear marks of the wounds they received in our late contest for liberty. Perhaps no age or country ever saw more wisdom, patriotism and probity united in a single assembly, than we now behold in a convention of the states. Who can read or hear that the immortal WASHINGTON has again quitted his beloved retirement, and obeyed the voice of God and his country by accepting the chair of this illustrious body of patriots and heroes, and doubt of the safety and blessing of the government we are to receive from their hands?---Or who can read or hear of a Franklin, Dickinson, Rutledge, Morris, Livingston, Mifflin, Clymer, Pinckney, Read, and many others that might be mentioned, whose names are synonymous with liberty and fame, and not long to receive from them the precious ark that is to preserve and transmit to posterity the freedom of America?---Under the present *weak, imperfect* and *distracted* government of Congress, *anarchy, poverty, infamy* and SLAVERY await the United States.---- Under such a government as will probably be formed by the present convention, America may *yet* enjoy *peace, safety, liberty,* and *glory.*

HARRINGTON,

Late European Intelligence.

Italy.

GENOA, April 9.

THE magistrate of health has received authentic advice of the plague raging at Algiers, and that about sixty persons die there daily.

Holland.

HAGUE, April 27.

In the province of Groninguen, a man in a whimsical garb, and armed cap-a-pee, perambulated the villages, announcing to all the peasants that they would very soon see some thousands of Prussians arrive; and that the Prince would then be restored to all his rights. That kind of missionary was followed by crowds of people, and would perhaps have succeeded in raising a disturbance in said province, if the civil power had not interfered. He was taken up, notwithstanding his resistance, by a detachment of the Free Corps of Ganschotten, and conducted to prison.

In the Island of Dulverland, in Zealand, the same means have been tried, but without success, the inhabitants of Otterland were too wise to suffer themselves to be seduced.

England.

LONDON, April 20.

Letters from Landshut, a considerable city in Lower Bavaria, mention the establishment there of a kind of inquisition, which at this day of general tolleration, may be looked upon as a phenomenon. The missionaries appointed by that bloody tribunal, not only ransack the houses in search of immoral books, but summon before them, and punish in an arbitary manner, every one whom they suspect of holding any opinions contrary to the established religion. It is devoutly to be wished so cruel a monster may be crushed in its cradle.

A most remarkable story is now current in Portsmouth, and which at the same time is told upon what they call indisputable authority, that is the authority of the persons themselves: Doctor Meggs, a physician in considerable practice, had occasion to attend a family in the Isle of Wight. Being detained until a late hour, he took a-bed at the house; but after tumbling about for some hours, he rose and rung up the servants; he told them he had tried in vain to sleep, but that his imagination was haunted with the idea that his wife and child was murdered. No persuasions could prevail on him to stay. He set off. It was a blowing night, and it was with great difficulty he could procure the boatman to take him over. He however arrived and knocked at his door. His wife opened it. He eagerly enquired if all was well---If the child was safe---and why she had opened the door? She said the child was perfectly well, and she had opened the door because the servants would not come---they had behaved very impertinently to her. He called one of them, and questioned her as to her conduct. She gave him some pert answers, but at length, falling on her knees, she said that he had come home providentially, for she and her fellow servants had resolved to murder her mistress and the child, that they might plunder the house. The servant made the same confession in the morning upon oath, before a magistrate.

An authentic letter from Gaintes, in France, the capital of Saintonges, relates a fact, which is a fresh proof that many things are true, which in appearance are hardly probable. It is therein said, that about eighteen months ago a marriage took place in that city, after the usual forms, between one Francis Suire and Mary Bessom. It has come out since, that the latter, though educated and brought up as a girl, and it is said in a perfect ignorance of her real sex, was in fact a man. The affair being brought before the official, or president of the bishop's court, and the fact fully established, a sentence was given, which does great honor to those feelings of humanity hitherto so foreign to Ecclesiastical courts of justice. By the award the illegality of the contract is simply pronounced null and void, and the parties permitted to make, each on his own account, a more suitable match. In former times such an abuse of a ceremony, which in Roman Catholic countries is deemed as a sacrament, would have kindled the sacred pile to consume those unfortunate wretches, whose ignorance alone was humanely deemed by the reverend judge to be the sole cause of so strange an alliance; yet eighteen months passed in such wedlock! There is room for meditation.

April 27. Yesterday general Arnold and his lady were at court, at St. James's, and took leave of their majesties previous to their return to America.

American News.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, July 5.

Last Friday morning the body of a sailor was found near the county wharf, with a dog tied round his neck. It appears that he belonged to a vessel lying opposite to this town, and intended to desert her a few evenings before, and having a favourite dog on board, it is supposed he tied the dog round his neck in order to get him on shore.

PETERSBURGH, July 5.

On Saturday last, a negro fellow was detected in this town, exchanging counterfeit French guineas for silver. There was several others in town on the same business, who had disposed of a few guineas and made their escape. As it is evident these negroes were employed for this purpose, a diligent search might probably lead to a discovery of the villany.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, JULY 10.

The last accounts from Holland mention, that a formidable fleet was in preparation, by order of the states general, to be sent to the East Indies, and that conferences had been opened between commissioners appointed by the Prince of Orange, and the states, for the final settlement of all differences.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADDLPHIA, July 7.

The 12th Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, was celebrated here on Wednesday last, with that heart felt satisfaction the event dictated and inspired.

July 11. Friday last a cause was tried in the Supreme Court, in which the leading question was, whether the interest should be allowed, during the war, upon a bond due from a citizen of America to a British subject? when it was unanimously given in charge to the jury, by four judges, that upon accounts which only carried interest in consequence of the usage among traders in time of peace, the circumstances of the war were sufficient to destroy the usage; and that upon bonds and obligations bearing interest from the nature of the contract, the interest should cease from the invasion of the British, and be revived at the date of signing the definitive articles of peace. This opinion of the court must have a decisive effect upon many actions now depending.

July 12.

The following copies from the original papers, were handed to us by one of our mercantile correspondents; and as they contain information of general concernment to the trading part of the community, we take the earliest opportunity of presenting them to the public.

BY arreat of the King's Council of State, of the 28th December, 1786, it is ordered, That the free port established by the arreat of the 30th of August, 1784, in the port of Point Petre, in the Island of Gaudaloupe, for the importation of the foreign merchandise, permitted by the said arreat, shall be transfered, after the first of May, 1787, to the port of Basseterre, Gaudaloupe, and that from the said first of May, foreign vessels shall be admitted only at the said port of Basseterre, under the penalties imposed by the said arreat of the 30th August, 1784; which, in all other respects, shall be executed according to its law and tenor.

(A true copy) Barbede Marbois,
Vice Consul of France.

Philadelphia, 6th July, 1787.

BY arreat of the King's Council of State, dated Versailles the 11th February, 1787, it is ordered, that from the 1st May, 1787, to the 1st October, 1790, the duty of five livres Tournois, per quintal on codfish, and salt fish, imported by foreigners into the free ports of the French Windward and Leward Islands, imposed by the arreat of the 25th September, 1787, shall be raised to eight livres Tournois

(A true copy) Barbe de Marbois.
Vice Consul of France.

Philadelphia, 6th July, 1787.

July 16. Last Friday a riot took place among the convicts, when one of them was very severely wounded.

The following paragraph from a late London Paper, will shew the fallacious idea entertained of this country by the people of England.

"Every packet from America tends to evince that the inhabitants of the thirteen United States have acquired but little happiness, by the revolution that has taken place among them. They want money and credit; and so far are they from yet enjoying tranquility, that they are forced to add to their pecuniary distresses, by keeping up a powerful armed force, in order to suppress that spirit of Rebellion to which they have been such avowed friends."

New-Jersey.

PRINCETON, July 5.

By a gentleman from the westward we have received the following account of emigrants to the settlements of Kentuckey, and

the falls of Ohio, taken from a return made by the adjutant of the troops stationed at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingkum, viz. From the 10th of October 1786, to the 12th of May 1787, there have passed the garrison down to the Ohio--177 boats, containing 2689 souls, 1333 horses, 766 cattle, 102 waggons, and one phæton; besides a number which passed in the night unobserved.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

From a Correspondent.

WHEN we cast our eyes around, my countrymen, what feuds, what discords do we behold from the several quarters of the United States! While those in the east only *appear* to be dying away, new, and accumulated evils seem to be gathering in the west. The treaty with Spain relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, has set the people on the falls of the Ohio, &c. into a political phrenzy; the general voice of the western community (who, it is said, can raise 20 000 militia,) is, EQUAL LIBERTY with the thirteen states, or a *breach of peace* and a *new alliance!* There is a shoal of letters now in circulation, from different parts of this extensive territory, which purport this, and more; some of them must be branded with the epithets of *insolence, &c.* however just their complaints may be. Why are not remonstrances made, through a proper channel, for the rescinding of the resolves of Congress (if such a one there be) respecting this species of *cession* of the Mississippi? but, where is the proper channel! These circumstances greatly corroborate the necessity of an immediate *Efficient Federal Government!* consequently to blow the trumpet, and sound the alarm, is incumbent on every public printer, who, with the honorable chancellor, in his late oration, acknowleges, that *the joys of the American Independence are mingled with anxiety.* If any *grievances* exist, what they are, and their tendencies ought, doubtless, coolly, and impartially to be discussed, by some adequate pen, in the public papers; but, to suffer *pieces*, which are studiously calculated to alarm the community, (and which perhaps originate with our internal enemies) to circulate unanswered and undetected, is *a criminal* negligence, and the height of *impolicy.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in Paris, dated the 7th of May, to his friend in this city.

"I am happy in informing you that the arrangments in the ministry have opened most favorably to the American commerce. The new prime minister (the count de Montmorin) and the archbishop of Tholouse, who is at the head of the council of finance, assured the marquis la Fayette, with whom I had a conversation yesterday, that the American trade should have their full support. I am well acquainted with the comptroller-general (the late intendant of Normandy,) he is also favorably inclined towards America. You may assure all our friends, that there are no indulgencies in the power of the present ministry, in every department, but they will grant, and endeavour to promote all lasting union between the two countries. Honfleur‖, I believe, will become a free port. It belongs to the duke of Orleans, who is endeavoring all he can to bring it about. He has offered to advance, gratis, half the expence of cleaning out the bason and building store houses."

‖ *A port at the entrance of the river Seine, in Normandy, between sixty and seventy miles from Paris.*

LANSINGHBORO', July 23.

On Monday last, a child (no more than two years and four months old) of a Mr. Coffinger, who lives about two miles from this town, in attempting to follow its mother, who had gone to a neighbouring house, mistook its way and wandered into a thick wood. After it had been absent some time, the family began to grow uneasy, and got several of their neighbours to go in search of it; they continued looking within a mile of the house the remaining part of the day, and a great part of the following night. On Tuesday morning the neighbours, from all quarters assembled, and formed a line about half a mile in length, the men composing which, were not more than ten feet asunder, and entered the forest, where they marched backward and forward the whole day, but all to no purpose. On Wednesday morning between two and three hundred men formed a line, and extended their march, crossing bogs, mountains, &c. to a part of the forest about three miles from the house, where, in the afternoon, they found the infant & had the inexpressible happiness of restoring it, in perfect health, to the arms of the disconsolate parents, who, by this time, were nearly distracted with grief.

We hear that Shays is still in Vermont, near the borders of Massachusetts, and that the inhabitants of Berkshire are apprehensive that they shall not yet be freed from the insults of him and his coadjutors, who still treat the clemency of government with the greatest contempt, and declare that they are determined to continue their predatory incursions till the legislature see fit to grant an indiscriminate pardon to the regulators: That from the repeated respites of those men who had been tried and sentenced to suffer death, they had nothing to dread, nothing to fear.

"Convinc'd that Says and all his fellows,
"Might *safely* smile, e'en at the gallows."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, July 30.

We hear from Rutland, that one day week before last, Elias Smith, belonging to that town, on returning from his day's work, to shew his activity, made a jump to catch hold of the end of a log that was projected from the end of a log house about seven or eight feet, and about the same heighth from the ground, on his catching hold of the log it broke off, and he fell to the ground, when the end of the log struck directly on the pit of his stomach. He was not so much hurt but that he was able to get up and walk home, but notwithstanding skilful assistance was immediately obtained, he died in about three hours.

We hear from Shaftsbury, that on Wednesday evening last, a son of Mr. Thomas Matteson, of that town, was unfortunately killed by a cart, but we have not received the particulars of the unfortunate event.

On Saturday last passed thro' this town, Gideon Dunham and George Baker, two notorious offenders of Shays' party, lately acting as principals in the robberies committed in Berkshire county. They were taken at Onion River in this state, with two horses, and some other property, belonging to Mr. Starkweather, and others, in Berkshire county. They were conducted into town under a small guard of respectable gentlemen, and delivered up to the care of the high-sheriff, who, with a few gentlemen of the neighbourhood, proceeded with them to the line of the state, and delivered them up to proper authority, to be dealt with as their crimes deserve. To give our sister states an idea of the disposition of the citizens of Vermont, and their sentiments with respect to Shays and his party, we beg leave to mention, as a truth, that these notorious robbers, were brot' from Onion River almost to Bennington, guarded by three men only.

THE proprietors of Philadelphia, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors, on the 5th day of September last, to defray the expence of laying out the first and second divisions in said township, laying, cutting, and clearing roads, and other expences that have accrued to said proprietors, are hereby notified that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Seth Keeler, in said Philadelphia, in the county aforesaid, on the first Thursday of September next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of three pounds tax, due on each right, unless otherwise marked.

Pelatiah Morgan,	Christo. Whitney
Tho's Keeler, 1l. 10s	Ebenezer Guernsey,
Thomas Keeler, 2d.	Benj. Cooley, 2l.
Adoniram Hinan, 2l.	Liberus Johnson,
Ebenezer Keeler,	John H. Johnson,
Seth Keeler, jun.	Ebenezer Dudley,
John Strong,	Uriah Hanks,
Jemima Payne,	Jonas Huntington,
Ebenezer Beach, 2l.	Luther Spencer,
Andrew Richardson	Gad Taylor,
David Whitney,	John Barret,
Asa Edmunds,	Enoch Fisk,
Joseph Edmunds,	James Everts,
Elisha Adams,	Jeremiah Clark,
Joseph Converse,	Joseph Fay,
Moses Stone,	John Dagget,
Silas Whitney, jun.	Roswell Hopkins,
Oliver Whitney,	Moses Robinson,
Daniel Lake,	John Moore,
Samuel Bigelow,	James Carpenter,
Enos Lake,	Nathaniel Cutler,
Thaddeus Fitch,	

SETH KEELER, Coll.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1787. 9 11

Ho! all ye people far and near,
Who in said lands do claim a share,
Come pay your Tax, and save the cost
I hate to sell them at the post
For, Gentlemen, I tell you plain,
You'll ne'er get them so cheap again.

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the 13th day of September next, at two o'clock afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A clerk if necessary. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a second division of lands in said town. 4. To see if they will raise money to defray the charges for the same. And 5. To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, J. Peace.

Bennington, July 16, 1787. 9 11

TO be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Jesse Cook, Esq; in Wilmington, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, so much of each proprietor's right in the south part of Searsburgh in the county of Bennington, state aforesaid, on the 6th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the sum of two pounds one shilling on each right, with costs unless prevented by previous payment. This tax was granted by the proprietors to pay the costs of laying out the first, second, third and fourth divisions, and clearing roads. The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Jonathan Evans,	John Wood,
William Williams,	Ebenezer Merrick,
Josiah Locke,	John Williams,
Jesse Marks,	William Griffin,
Joseph Beaman,	William Pierce,
Asaph Williams,	John Pierce,
David Parks,	James Williams.
Adonijah Bangs,	

JOHN MARKS, Coll.

Wilmington, June 25, 1787. 9 11

APPLICATION having been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Kingston, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Daniel King, in said Kingston, on Tuesday the 11th of September, next. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will make a draft of the lots in the second and third division. 3. Any other business necessary to act upon at said meeting.

BRIANT BROWN, Just. Peace.

Windsor July, 11, 1787. 9 11

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors or owners of land in the township of Andover, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of the inhabitants, holden on the 10th day of April, 1782, that agreeable to an act of the general assembly of said state, did vote and agree on a tax of one dollar, on each hundred acre lot of the non-resident land in said Andover, for the purpose of building bridges, and repairing roads through said town, &c and as there are a number of lots delinquent in paying their taxes, these are therefore to notify the proprietors and owners of land, their heirs, and assigns, to pay the same to me the subscriber, at my dwelling-house in said Andover, of so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the sixth of September next, at my said dwelling house, at one o'clock P. M. as to enable the subscriber to pay the tax, together with the necessary charges arising thereon. The number of delinquent lots are as follows.

No.	Range.	No.	Range.	No.	Range.
11	2	10	7	8	12
7	4	8	5	14	6
18	3	9	1	7	1
13	2	10	2	5	2
15	3	10	1	12	1
15	1	19	3	3	3
13	4	8	1	1	9
2	9	4	9	8	8
1	8	2	5	3	5
7	8	8	10	1	12
18	5	19	9	12	2
7	12	19	10	3	11
15	5	13	7	18	10
15	7	11	10	12	7
18	9	10	5	6	8
14	3	5	12		

MOSES WARNER, Coll.

Andover, July 4, 1787. 9 11

Sacred to the Muses.

From a New York paper.

ELIZA!

Or, the CAUSE of PROSTITUTION, and its fatal EFFECTS.

OH! you that lead a life free from all care,
Who guardians have, and keep from every snare
That innocence betrays, attend, I'll show,
A tale, replete with the most poignant woe.
Bright Cynthia's beams had spread an ample light,
And gave new beauties to the approaching night;
Tir'd of the house, I wander'd uncontroul'd,
To view the scenes the city doth unfold;
When near those streets where science bends her claim,
And calls her temple by Columbia's name,
Methought I heard an unaffected groan,
Pierce from some cell to me before unknown; [door,
With speedy steps, I then approach'd the
And saw, ye Gods! a sight ne'er seen before;
Eliza! once the admir'd of all the swaine,
Of Hudson's city and of Hudson's plains,
Had by some dam'd destroyer been betray'd,
Who'd like a villain robb'd her of the maid;
Turn'd from her father's house, a wretch to shame [fame.
Now lost, tho' not untrac'd by slanderous
Her mother too, who nurs'd each tender year,
No pity shews, nor shed one sorrowing tear,
Robb'd thus of ease, she sought this city's haunts
Where prostitution amplifies its grants;
The Cyprean votaries pleas'd with something new,
From her sweet form unhallowed raptures drew,
Eliza hardned, now for gain she sought,
And each vile ruffian came and freely bought,
Her charms, that lost to virtue, soon were fraught
With that disease unlicenc'd love creates,
And dooms its patients to the worst of fates;
Deserted then by every temporal friend,
She sought this cell her wretched life to end;
Which could no beds of down or covering boast,
To screen its victim from the impending frost,
No fit receptacle for guilt to find,
A healing balsam for its tortur'd mind,
Dull melancholly here had fix'd her seat,
And from her doors all charming rays had beat,
I stood aghast!, and view'd that drooping eye,
That once might with the diamond's lustre vie;
Those lips that once could with the ruby boast,
Gasping for breath and yielding up the ghost;
In every limb, a secret pain I saw,
That fill'd my breast with philanthropic awe;
Great God, said I, some mercy I implore,
Mercy then came! *Eliza was no more.*

H.

WHEREAS the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session at Rutland in October, 1786, did grant liberty to the inhabitants of the township of BENSON in Addison county to levy a tax of one penny per acre on all the land in said town, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town, to be laid out under the direction of the selectmen of said town, these are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town of Benson, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 18th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Ensign Stephen Olmstead, in said Benson, as will pay said tax with cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

JONATHAN DANFORTH, Const.
Benson, June 19, 1787. 8 0

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Guildhall, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; This is therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling house of Ward Bailey, in said Guildhall, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3. To choose a collector. 4. To appoint a committee to lot out said town, and assessors, to levy a tax for the purpose of defraying the expences of lotting said town. 5. To see if the proprietors will quiet those encroachers that have settled in said town, and to transact any other business respecting said town that the proprietors may judge necessary and legal.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.
Bennington, July 23, 1787. 8 0

THE proprietors of the township of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, who have not paid the additional tax granted by the proprietors of said Chittenden, on the fifteenth day of December, 1785 to defray the expence of laying out second division lots in said township, laying, cutting and clearing roads, and other expence that has accrued to said proprietors; are hereby notified that so much of each proprietors land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd, in said Chittenden, on the 30th day of August next, ensuing, at one o'clock afternoon, as will pay said tax with cost, unless the same is sooner paid to the subscriber.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of fifteen shillings due on each right.

Thomas Spring,	Moses Robinson,
Silas Whittney,	David Hubbel,
Daniel Lake,	Benedict Alford,
Samuel Beach,	Libeus Johnson,
Garshom Beach, 2	Nath'l Cutler,
Henry Lake,	John Cutler,
George Lake,	Jesse Burk,
Silas Page,	Elihu Smith,
Daniel Collins,	Daniel Foot
Tho's Chittenden,	Tim. Chittenden,
James Everts,	Jonathan Lake,
Nath'l Richardson,	Dan Barnard,
Robert Graham,	Elisha Adams,
Sarah Stiles,	Samuel Lellie,
Adonijah Montague	John Dagget,
John Fasset,	

NATHANIEL LADD, Coll.
Chittenden, July 19, 1787. 8 0

To be sold on reasonable terms, for Present Pay,

The following lots of land, lying in Shoreham, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, viz.

LOTS No. 38 and 39, in the first division. Lots No. 63 and 64, in the second division. And lot No. 26 in the third division. And one fourth division lot in said town.

Likewise the whole of the original right of Johnson Jackson, in Bridport.

For terms of sale apply to William Johnson, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Isaac Flagg, in Shoreham, or at the Printing Office in Bennington.

July 9.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A JOURNEYMAN
HATTER,
Who understands working of
WOOL.

Such an one may have constant employ and good wages, by applying to

REED & FAIRCHILD.
Arlington, July 11, 1787.

Writing-Paper,
OF A GOOD QUALITY,
To be SOLD CHEAP,
By Cornelius Villee,
At his STORE near the Meeting-House in *Bennington.*

June 25.

THE public are hereby informed, that a post rider is established to pass regularly, every week, between Bennington & Albany, who will do any kind of business in that line on the most reasonable terms. He brings the Albany and Lansinghboro' papers to Bennington, every Monday, receives the Bennington papers and sets out on his return the same Day. Any gentlemen chusing to subscribe for the Albany or Lansinghboro' papers, or to employ said post in any other way, will please to apply to the Printers in Bennington, or to either of the post riders from their office. Gentlemen in Albany and Lansinghboro' having occasion for his services, will please to leave their commands at the respective printing offices, in those cities. The Bennington papers will be delivered to any gentlemen on the road, or in the cities of Lansinghboro' and Albany at ten shillings per year.

Business will be faithfully done and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Bennington, July 16, 1787.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Westminster, in the state of Vermont, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Samuel Wells, Esq; late of Brattleborough, in Windham county deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; that fourteen months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims: And that we shall attend that service at the dwellinghouse of Micah Townsend, Esq; in Brattleborough, on the first Mondays of each month in said term, (except the months of June and November) from two to six o'clock in the afternoon.

BENJ. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN SERGEANT,
SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Commissioners.

Brattleboro', May 27, 1787. 7 9

NOTICE is hereby given to all the proprietors of Calais, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors in August and September last, a tax was granted of three pounds four shillings & eight pence, on each right of land in said town, for laying out the first and second division lots, and other incident charges; for which tax so much of their lands will be sold as will pay the same, with intervening charges, unless immediate payment is made to the subscriber.

CALVIN PARKHURST, Coll.
Royalton, June 20, 1787. 7 9

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barnet, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on Tuesday the 28th of August next, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will agree to survey and divide the lands now holden in common in said town, and raise money to defray the charges of the same. 3. To see whether the proprietors will agree to pitch the public rights in said town. 4. To regulate and correct any mistakes which have been made in pitching the hundred acre lots. 5. To see what the proprietors will allow Ezra Stevens for the improvements he has made by building mills, and enable him to compleat his proposals of finishing a compleat set of mills in said Barnet.

SIMON STEVENS, J. P.
Springfield, March 8, 1787. 7 9

Wanted immediately,
TWO active
Journeymen NAILERS,
Well versed in the Business.
Enquire at the Printing Office in Bennington.

THE proprietors of Walden, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of forty eight shillings on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting on the eighth day of November 1786, to defray the expences of lotting said town, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Hilkins, in Peacham, in said county, on the 15th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax with legal costs, unless sooner discharged, by paying the same to the subscriber, living in Littleton, in said county.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of forty eight shillings due on each right.

Thomas Chittenden, Esq;	Nathaniel Robinson
Hiram Horton,	John Sibley,
Samuel Horsford,	Jonas Fay,
Oliver Barrett,	Nathan Fasset,
Jesse Averill,	Samuel Herrick,
Jonathan Hoit,	Justus Mitchel,
Joseph Averhill,	Simeon Stars,
Charles M'Anther,	Evans Chance,
Heber Squire,	Seth Pettibone,
Daniel Owen,	Dudley Averill,
Ezra Baker,	James Gamble,
John Strong,	Daniel Adams,
Jonas Sprague,	Ebenezer Adams,
Noah Chittenden,	Daniel Coy,
Ethan Allen,	Abigail Gun,
Benjamin Fasset,	Lemuel Buck, jun.
Asa Jones,	David Smith, jun.
John Hancock Douglas,	Samuel Forbes,
Thomas Lindsey,	Aaron Horsford,
Lyman Hitchcock,	Ripley Torrey,
	Elisha Clark.

WILLIAM TRESCOTT, Collector.
Littleton, May 2. 6 8

Whereas the legislature of this State did, at their session in October, 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of New-Haven, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, for the purpose of making roads and building and repairing bridges in said town: These are therefore to warn all the land holders of said town to pay said tax to the subscriber, living in said New-Haven, on or before the 26th day of September next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax with legal cost, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on the 26th of September aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

ELIJAH FOOT, Collector.
New-Haven, June 25. 6 8

THESE are to give notice to the proprietors of the townships of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, that their meeting stands adjourned untill the first Wednesday in September next, at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewet, Esq; in Pownal, in the county of Bennington & State of Vermont, at which time and place the proprietors of said towns are desired to meet and see if they will raise money to defrey the charges of lotting out the said towns, at which time the lots will be drawn.

ELISHA BARBER, P. C.
Pownal, June 25.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state did at their session in October 1786, grant a tax of one penny halfpenny on each acre of land in the township of Sudbury; for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges in said town, these are to warn all the landholders in said town to pay said tax to me the subscriber, living in said Sudbury, on or before the second Thursday of October next, or so much of their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the dwelling house of Timothy Miller, in said Sudbury, at two o'clock afternoon so much as will pay said tax with costs.

JOHN HALL, Collector.
Sudbury, July 2, 1787. 6 8

WHEREAS the proprietors of Vershire, did, at their meeting in Nov. 2, 1786, grant a tax of twenty six shillings on each proprietors right, to pay the cost of surveying the third division lots, &c. and committed the same to the subscriber to collect, and as the surveys are compleated it is requested that the proprietors make immediate payment to the subscriber in Vershire. Said tax is to be paid in hard money or wheat.

JOEL WALKER, Col